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AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Interesting Letter from Judge Drummond—Interference of the Mormons with the Courts of Law.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, May 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

MY DEAR SIR: In your valuable paper under date of the 20th inst., I find a communication over my signature under date of May 4, 1857, from Chicago, Ill., in which I ma[illegible] affidavit of Mr. H. A. WATSON [illegible] with the communication, th[illegible] to the want of fidelity wh[illegible] many of the American la[illegible] FERRAMORZ LITTLE in [illegible] Mr. WATSON had been a member [illegible] Gospel Divinity, he [illegible] from a real knowledge [illegible] date where the [illegible] called Degrees of [illegible] to speak from the [illegible] affidavit of Mr. WATSON was sent for the sole purpose of putting [illegible] in proper light on the subject of his relation and [illegible] duties to the "Latter Day Saints," but from cause or reason to me unexplained, the communication was inserted and the affidavit omitted. *Now, I wished you to insert both the communication and affidavit at the same time*, for the reason that the one is an essential part of the other.

In connection with these lawless and treasonable operators now inhabiting Utah Territory, it is proper for me to make an explanation for the benefit of the many readers of your paper, in relation to the breaking up of the Court in Salt Lake City in February last past.

Some of your correspondents from Salt Lake, in speaking of the unblushing impudence of HOSEA STOUT at the time Judge STILES' Court was adjourned for him by an armed mob, said that "Mr. STOUT was the attorney for the Government, appointed by the authority at Washington." This is not the fact. Mr. STOUT never was appointed by the President, but after Gen. HOLMAN, of Iowa, returned from Utah, Mr. STOUT was at different Terms of Court appointed United States District-Attorney *pro tem.*, by express order of the Court, but it is true that in A. D. 1855 Mr. STOUT got up an application for the office of United States District Attorney for Utah, which petition was signed by Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG and A. W. BABBITT, and was also presented to Judge KING, Gen. BURR, Dr. HURT and myself for our signatures, but after we explained to Mr. STOUT the fact of there being a secret oath-bound organization in the Mormon Church to resist the execution of the laws and federal authority in Utah Territory, together with the further fact that the Mormons were hostile to the then Administration and President PIERCE in particular, that it was useless for him to make the application, as he would not succeed, and that if he did get the appointment that he could not fully discharge his duty to the Government, country and laws of Congress, for the simple reason that he had again and again sworn in Mormon Lodge Rooms to do all in his power to thwart the ends of the law [illegible] of the Mormon Law, or Higher Priesthood; and that, as we were severally advised, and believed, that such was the true state of the case, we could not, in justice to President PIERCE, the Democratic Party, nor to ourselves, recommend him for the office; and that he was doing a great wrong to ask for an office which he had *sworn in advance not to execute with fidelity*, but to resist and destroy, if possible to do so; whereupon Mr. STOUT conceded that his oath of office as an Elder in the Church, and his duty to the Church as a faithful member of the "Danite Band," was wholly irreconcilable with that of any office in the gift of the Federal Government, and that, as he could not absolve his allegiance to the Church and "Danite Band," it was highly improper for him to hold the commission of Attorney for the Government in Utah Territory. Indeed, Mr. STOUT, as well as J. A. KELTING, A. P. CHESLEY, W. M. WARE, T. S. WILLIAMS, W. A. HICKMAN, ALMERIN GROW and JOSEPH L. HAYWOOD, all lawyers, never pretended but that their oaths in the lodge-room where they receive endowment degrees, were more binding upon them than the oath of office as Attorneys-at-Law, and *frankly* said that the *sole object* of being licensed attorneys was to carry the parchment with them when they went into Gentile communities or into foreign countries as missionaries, as evidence of good character at home, and at this day there are two of those Mormon lawyers now in foreign countries as Mormon Elders, preaching Mormonism, to wit: ANDREW J. STEWART and ALMERIN GROW, who were suspended from the practice of the law in Utah Territory by the federal Judges for base and dishonorable conduct in their profession, and to rebut this the Mormons have suspended General BURR, who is the pink of honor.

The present Government Attorney for Utah Territory is Hon. JOHN M. HOCKADAY, who is a gentleman of fine sense, a good lawyer, a ripe scholar, and a bold, fearless and faithful man, and above all and over all, faithful to the Constitution of his country and laws of the land. But, as Mr. HOCKADAY has been harassed for years by those Mormons, and at last by the most unjust and outrageous manner cheated and swindled out of his princely fortune by those land pirates, I fear that he too will resign his commission and cease his official labors, which would be disastrous to the new Judges who may go there under the present Administration. I frankly bear testimony to the honesty and integrity of General BURR, Surveyor-General of Utah Territory, of Hon. GARLAND HURT, the Indian Agent, as well as of Mr. HOCKADAY, having seen all those gentlemen repeatedly placed in the most fearfully dangerous situations in their official as well as social capacities while in that *desperate community*, and in each and all cases found them equal to every crisis and emergency. I certainly would be guilty of rank injustice did I not most fully give to each of those gentlemen full credit for their high-toned courage, good sense, and strict regard for the positions they severally occupy in public life, and have no hesitation in saying that the removal of those men would be followed with disastrous consequences to the country and the Administration, and at the same time that their lives are in hourly danger at the hands of a band of lawless assassins the most cruel on earth.

I am, respectfully yours, W. W. DRUMMOND.

Mr. Watson's Affidavit.

The *following* is the affidavit referred to in Judge DRUMMOND'S letter. It was accidentally omitted upon the publication of the former communication:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—HIRAM A. WATSON, being first duly sworn on oath, says, that he is well acquainted with FERRAMORZ LITTLE of Great Salt Lake City in Utah Territory; that this affiant was once a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, (commonly called Mormons,) and lived in Great Salt Lake City for near three years, during which time he took three endowment degrees in the Church, and that he knows from the order and secret organization in the Mormon Church, that Mr. LITTLE, as well as all other male members of the Church of the same degree and standing in the Church, have taken such oaths and obligations as to bind them to open hostility to the form of Government in the United States; that he is acquainted with Judge W. W. DRUMMOND, late a Judge in Utah Territory, has read his letter of resignation in office, and that from what he knows of Mormonism he can fully vouch for much that Judge DRUMMOND charged against the Mormons in his letter of resignation, and that from what he has heard from reliable information he believes the whole to be true; that he [illegible] FERRAMORZ LITTLE to be worthy of *death* under the laws of the country, and that said LITTLE is bound by his oath to the Mormon Priesthood to contradict the charges and statements of Judge DRUMMOND, as well as all other Federal officers, relative to Mormonism, be they ever so true, or forfeit his life to the hands of Mormon assassins for failing to contradict the statements of Gentiles, and that the said LITTLE has [illegible] aided and abetted in the commission of [illegible] at the request of his brother-in-law, BRIGHAM YOUNG, and that it is a part of the church duty of the whole Church to murder and put out of the way all who may question the authority of the Church, or disobey the will of BRIGHAM YOUNG; and that the secret organization of the Church is one of determined hatred to the American people, and particularly to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that Mormonism teaches a Church member neither to obey nor respect any man in office or authority under the laws of the United States, or any of them, unless that officer be a Mormon, and that he is bound to execute the will of the Church, and disobey the law of the land, or lose his life according to the law of the Mormon Church, and further this deponent saith not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of April, 1857. H. A. WATSON.

W. L. CHURCH, Clerk of Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.

Col. Thomas L. Kane on Mormonism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As this young man KANE is still laboring in *the dark, still willing to believe a lie, it* may not be amiss to inquire why it is that he now gratuitously *and voluntarily asks to be heard by the* present Administration before his bosom friend, and mild, meek, and humble Christian companion BRIGHAM YOUNG, is removed from the office of Governor of Utah. Not satisfied with the fraud and imposition perpetrated on FILLMORE'S Administration in writing the strongest possible indorsement of YOUNG'S honesty, competency, and devotion to the Constitution, all of which was proven wholly untrue, even now, when the whole country is excited and agitated with the oft-repeated wrongs and multiplied crimes of BRIGHAM and his Danite followers, this same young man again writes to the President, and asks to be heard in behalf of the Mormons. He again proposes to enter the witness stand upon general Mormon principles, and deny the many charges preferred against them, not by one man only, but to invalidate the evidence of not only *all* the officers under both FILLMORE'S and PIERCE'S Administrations, (save those who belong to the Church,) but to enter a *special* denial as against all the emigrants who have passed by Salt Lake *en route* to California, and who have been robbed, plundered, and otherwise ill-treated. It is said that consistency is a jewel, and in this Col. KANE seems determined to be consistent in thus giving a good character to the Mormons generally, and to BRIGHAM YOUNG in particular. But while it is highly commendable to be consistent, is it not equally as commendable to be truthful and honest? If so, what honesty is there in Col. KANE'S now taking the witness stand before the people of the United States and testifying to that about which he is most cruelly *ignorant?* Has he been in Utah Territory for *four years?* Has he been an eye-witness to anything going on in Utah since he left there? Certainly he would not risk his standing for truth and veracity by affirmatively answering these questions. Then would it not be wholly gratuitous for him to take the bold ground that because he is the advocate and friend of Mormonism his word is worth more than the evidence of all the witnesses who bear incontestible evidence of the Treason and high-handed rebellion now existing in Utah, and which really has existed for twelve long years in the bosom of that church.

But did not Col. K. know that BRIGHAM YOUNG was a fugitive from justice at the time he so highly recommended him for Governor of Utah? He says he was with the Mormons at Nauvoo; if so, did he not know that his friend YOUNG had been indicted *for making and passing* the current coin of the United States, in the United States District Court of Illinois, Hon. Judge POPE presiding? If he answers that he did not know it, he certainly shows a degree of ignorance in bearing *unqualified* evidence of good character without a knowledge of the record. But he can easily resort to the usual Mormon plea of Gentile persecution, and say it is false, and that he does not believe it.

Again, he says: "BRIGHAM YOUNG drove an ox-team, and carried a sick child in his arms to Deseret." Let us remind him that here his memory is again at fault, and call his attention to the fact that a man by the name of THOMAS S. JOHNSON *had the honor of driving a fine carriage in which* BRIGHAM YOUNG rode to Deseret.

While it is true that Col. KANE was cajoled and fed and pampered by the Mormons at Nauvoo, and a town called "Kanesville" in honor of the distinguished youth, and he invited to visit "the peaceful valley of the Mormons," that he might be sent as Delegate to Congress from Utah or Deseret; it is equally true that there were many others who have had as extensive opportunities of seeing the Mormons in their true light as Col. KANE, and whose opportunities for years last past have been positive and direct, while the Colonel's information has been of a very doubtful character, to say the least of it. Then why does he insist upon arraying himself in direct opposition, not only to the facts, but in direct opposition to the records of the country? Certainly nothing but a blind and fanatical zeal for a false doctrine, and false devotion to false believers, could induce him to take such a course.

Upon the examination of his writings he will find that he has *positively* denied that Polygamy existed in, or was a cardinal doctrine of, Mormonism. Again, he has said, "I not only meant to deny that the Mormons in any wise fall below our own standard of *morals*, but I will be distinctly understood to ascribe to those of their number with whom I associated in the West a general correctness of deportment above the average of other communities." In the same lecture he refers to his associations with H. C. KIMBALL and Dr. WILLARD RICHARDS in particular. Now, Sir, I venture the assertion that Col. KANE would not introduce those men or either of them to any gentlemen of refinement, for the very reason that they were so coarse, vulgar and ill-bred in their appearance and conversation as to directly insult the dignity of any gentleman, and Col. KANE well knows the fact. As soon as he lectures the President on his duties on Mormonism, I may refer to him again, but trust the necessity will not exist.

VERASTUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, May 24, 1857.

Recapture of Children Stolen by Mormons—Elder Pratt in Custody.

From the St. Louis Evening News, May 19.

About two months ago we published an account of the kidnapping of several children by the Mormons at New-Orleans. The father was absent at the time in California, and the mother, who had been deluded by the Saints, lent herself to the infamous scheme by which her own children were to be ruined. The kidnappers started with the children from New-Orleans to go through Texas, Arkansas and the Indian Nation to the Salt Lake trail, but were fortunately intercepted by the father, who, having heard of the affair, had returned, and started in pursuit of them. The following letter is from him to his friends in this city, and gives some of the particulars of the arrest:

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, Monday, May 7, 1857.

DEAR FRIENDS: I have just arrived from a sore tramp, on which I succeeded in coming up with ELEANOR and the children, and have taken the children from her by force. I have placed ELEANOR in charge of the United States Marshal, and have succeeded also in arresting PRATT, who is now in the guard-house of the Fort. The United States Marshal will start with his prisoners for Van Buren to-morrow, and I will, by a different route, in company of Captain CAHIL and lady, leave with the children for the same place. I arrested PRATT and E. J. on a charge of larceny—in stealing the clothing on the children when kidnapped, in value $8 or $10. This is the only way I could reach them in these Territories. When I fail before the United States Commissioner at Van Buren, I mean to have PRATT arrested for having fled from justice from St. Louis, Mo., and get a requisition from the Governor of Missouri for him. You are fully posted. See STRONG and inform me forthwith of the best manner of proceeding.

Thank God for his goodness. Yours truly,

H. H. McLEAN.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

Killing of Orson Pratt, the Mormon Elder.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 25.

ORSON PRATT, the Mormon Elder, was killed on the 14th inst., near Van Buren, Arkansas, by a man named HECTOR, whose wife PRATT had seduced.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The New Law Declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court.

The Concurring Decisions of Judges Mitchell and Peabody.

JUDGE ROOSEVELT'S DISSENT.

New Station-Houses to be Built—The First, Second and Third Wards to be the First Precinct.

THE OLD BOARD DOING NOTHING.

SECRET MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN.

LETTER FROM MAYOR WOOD.

WHAT THE COUNCILMEN THINK.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—May 25.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Mitchell and Peabody.

DECISION OF THE GENERAL TERM—THE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL—OPINIONS OF THE COURT.

Fernando Wood vs. Simeon Draper et al., Police Commissioners.—Yesterday the General Term decided this case, and rendered the following opinions. Justices MITCHELL and PEABODY agree in declaring the law constitutional, while Judge ROOSEVELT dissents. The facts are already too well known to require further relation.

MITCHELL, Chief Justice—In the argument of this case there was scarcely any (if any) difference of opinion as to the rules by which the Constitution of our State is to be interpreted. The rule under the Federal Constitution is inapplicable. That instrument was framed with the view to confer only certain defined and limited powers on the General Government. General legislative power was not given to Congress, but special powers only, and those carefully enumerated in 17 subdivisions. This alone would have limited it to those enumerated powers and such as were necessarily implied from them; but, so jealous were the people at that time, of the Federal Government, that among the amendments proposed at the first session of Congress under the Constitution, and afterwards adopted, was the one declaring that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, were reserved to the States respectively or to the people." The reverse rule applies to the State Legislature. There must be some body in which a power of legislation shall reside competent to meet all the varied and changing wants of the community—and unlimited except by such restrictions as may be specially named. He, therefore, who would sustain the power of Congress to do any particular act, must find in the Constitution of the United States the clause which gives the power—but when a law is passed by the State Legislature, it is to be presumed valid until some clause in the Constitution of the State is pointed out which forbids it. The language of the State Constitution leads to the same result. It is that "*the legislative power of this State* shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly." This alone includes all power of legislation without restriction, except such as is found in the same instrument, or results from the higher authority of the Federal Constitution and of Congress in certain cases. This restriction on the power of the Legislature may be either express as in the prohibition to sell the Canals or the Salt Springs, or to give or loan the credit of the State as in other instances—or it may be implied as when it is declared that "the Executive power shall be vested in a Governor"—the Legislature cannot take away that power from that officer or vest it in another. So when it is declared that "Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, including the Register and Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Coroners and District-Attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties"—no act of the Legislature can sanction another mode of election or appointment to these offices. And accordingly it cannot be, and was not disputed, that the clause providing—that "all *county* officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective *counties, or* appointed by the Boards of Supervisors or other county authorities, *as the Legislature shall direct*—and that "*all city, town and village* officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such *cities, towns* and *villages*, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose." (Art. 10, Sec. 2)—"by requiring such officers to be appointed or elected by the *local* authorities," negatived the power of the Legislature to prescribe any other mode of election or appointment; and it would follow, if the officers appointed under the act now under consideration are (as the plaintiff contends) *county* officers, and do not come within the next clause of the same section of the constitution, that their appointment is void. That section is as follows: "All *other* officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all or all other officers whose office may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the legislature may direct." This clause expressly re-establishes in the legislature full power to direct the mode of appointment of all officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution; and also of all other officers whose office should be thereafter created by law. If the Police Commissioners are not County Officers, or if the offices which they fill, have been created since the Constitution took effect, and did not exist before, the legislature had unquestionable power to direct the mode of their appointment as it saw fit. Whether the law be expedient or inexpedient, the judiciary cannot inquire, but must obey it as all other citizens must. Thus far, there is probably no diversity of opinion.

It was said in the argument by one of the counsel, but not pressed, that the police patrolmen were to be appointed, so that certain persons among them should be the police for the City of New-York, certain others for Kings County, certain others for Richmond, and certain others for Westchester County, and hence it was argued that the police were County officers. But the act is not so—it creates one Metropolitan Police District, consisting of those four contiguous counties, and creates five Commissioners of Police, who, with the Mayors of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, constitute a Board of Police, and authorizes this Board to appoint a superintendent of police and police patrolmen and other officers—'for the whole of the said the Metropolitan Police District, and authorized to do duty *in any part thereof, without regard to residence or party lines.*' All that is local about the force is that the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, is to determine *how many* shall be appointed as a quota of the patrol force, to be paid for by said county—the Common Council of Brooklyn *how many* shall be appointed as a quota to be paid for by that city—the Supervisors of the towns of Kings except those of Brooklyn, *how many* shall be appointed as a quota to be paid for by those towns—and the Supervisors of Richmond and Westchester, respectively, *how many* shall be appointed as a quota for those counties, and to be paid by them respectively. But the whole control of the whole police force, the designation of the persons to act in any part of the district, and of the number so to act, and of the times and places when, is under the control of the Board of Police, and of their Superintendent and other officers appointed by it. (§ 6.) The district is to be divided into precincts, without regard to *County* or *Ward* boundaries, and one inspector or captain of police and four sergeants are to be *assigned* to each precinct. (§ 10.) They may be assigned from day to day or from month to month; they are not *appointed* for a particular precinct; they (like military officers) are assigned to a particular station, to remain there only so long as the head of the department may see fit. Each county is to furnish its quota of the fund necessary to pay the body of police, but it is not to pay it to or for any particular part of that body, but it all passes into the treasury of the State, and is thence to be disbursed for the general purposes of the act. (§ 27.)

It is true that the duties to be performed by this police force have heretofore been performed through county, or town, or ward officers. But there is nothing in the Constitution which prevents the Legislature in its sound discretion from transferring the performance of those particular duties from one class of officers to another. At common law, and at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, in most, if not all the counties, the Sheriff was, in some sense, head of the police, and it was his special duty to preserve the peace. He is an officer who is recognized by the Constitution, and whose election is there specially provided for, yet that part of his duties could unquestionably be taken from him and be performed by others, as by the *Mayor* of a city, or the *head of police*. Nor does the Constitution declare or necessarily imply that duties which had formerly been part of the duties appertaining by the law as it then stood to a particular office, should always remain either as appurtenant to that office, or to some other office of equally limited local extent.

The office of Sheriff could not be stripped of all its duties, and those duties be all transferred to another officer, but this implied prohibition applies as well to a new officer within the same county as to a new officer whose power should extend to several counties. In neither case could a transfer be made of all the duties; and it is as much within the competency of the Legislature to make a partial transfer of those duties to officers who shall have control over several counties, as it is to make it to one who shall be limited to a single county. The language of the constitution was not adopted by the framers of the constitution without discrimination as to the words they used. It is that "all county officers—all city, town and village officers," shall be elected or appointed, &c., by the local authorities. It is not that all the duties theretofore performed by those officers shall be thereafter performed by county officers. But knowing and intending that the Legislature should regulate the duties of *officers as it should find expedient from time to time*, the framers of the constitution left to the Legislature *unrestricted power in that respect*. It might be that *the conductors of railroads* would become so negligent of the safety of passengers, that fines and penalties would not be a sufficient means of protection, and it would become necessary to have a public officer accompany each train, to see that the needful regulations were observed. It might also be that the property carried on those roads would be so frequently stolen, that it would be expedient to have an officer attend each freight train. If so, it would become the duty of the Legislature to afford that means of protection to the citizen and his property; and the most effectual means of accomplishing it might be to organize a Police force, to be appointed by commissioners, with superintendents under them; and it *would be necessary to appoint them, not for a single* county, nor by the local authorities, but by some body of men who should have control over the whole route of the road, as per the Erie road, or our great Central road, or the Hudson River road, or the *Harlem and Albany road. A similar necessity might* arise on our canals. River thieves on the waters around and in the vicinity of the City of New-York have long been complained of. They may extend their depredations (and it is said they have) to the neighboring counties. An ordinary Police force is inefficient against them. The most efficient means to overcome them might be a force of men appointed for New-York and its neighboring counties, with one head and equal power in every part of the district. The Constitution shows no design to cripple the Legislature of its power of affording such a remedy. In all these cases the force would be, as this is, a police force; yet it would not be unconstitutional, although the officers were not appointed for or by local authorities. The poor were at one time supported by towns, the overseers elected or appointed for those towns. That responsibility was in some cases shifted from the separate towns to the whole county. As yet, it has not been extended further as a general rule. Can it be that if it should become expedient in some instances, to constitute two or more counties into one district, for the poor of those counties, and to have the overseers elected or appointed for the whole district, this could not be done? If the power may be exercised in any of these cases then officers—for new districts comprising several counties—although performing duties formerly performed by officers of counties and towns, "are officers whose offices are created after the adoption of the Constitution" within the meaning of that instrument, and they may be elected by the People or appointed as the Legislature may direct. Then in this case also there being officers for districts not before known, although performing duties formerly performed by county or town officers, may also be appointed as the Legislature has directed. The illustrations that have been produced (and more might be furnished and others are referred to in the defendant's points in acts already passed) show that there were good reasons why this power should have been allowed to the Legislature, and that it is thus either the probable intent of the Constitution—and as the power is within the express and liberal words of the Constitution—which applies to all offices thereafter created, and this office was thereafter created,—it follows that the letter and spirit of the Constitution concur in sustaining the law now under consideration.

The journal of the Convention which framed the present Constitution, and the address made by the members of that body, have been referred to, to prove that a cardinal object of that instrument is "to reduce and decentralize the patronage of the Executive Government" and that accordingly, in the language of that address, "the most important *State officers* are made elective by the people of the State, and most of the officers of cities, towns and counties are made elective by the voters of the locality they serve." The address thus speaks of the Constitution as it is, and refers to it to show in what instances this principle is carried out—and speaks of it as a limited, not an unlimited, principle; it applauds the Constitution, not for any *implied* restraint which it contained on the power of the Legislature to erect *new* officers and to control the mode of their appointment, whether by the Governor and Senate, or by districts or localities—but for the clear and unambiguous provisions by which it was expressly declared that certain officers who were named in the Constitution *should be elected or appointed by the local authorities*; it referred to those thus named, and called on the people for approbation of their labors, because those special provisions were made, and not under the idea that, having provided for some cases *of decentralization, they had thereby infused into* the Constitution a spirit which must extend it to others. They accordingly distinguish, and in the clause last quoted speak, not of all, but of most of the county, town and City offices—and of their being *elective*. The framers of the Constitution—in specifying the instances to which this principle was applied—acted on the wise and contrary rule of changing the elemental law in particular cases, the effect of which was plain to their perception—not on some broad theoretical idea, whose extent with its sequences and results must be left to time or chance to discover. The appointment of officers for districts smaller than towns or larger than counties, they left at large to the Legislature—in the confidence that, in a Republic the people may rely, with safety, upon a Legislature, one part of which is annually elected, or will have the remedy in their own hands at a succeeding election.

It is said that the law attempts to transfer the police property belonging to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn to the new Board of Police. (§ 15.) If it did, that would not avoid the whole act. The section (15) in which this supposed transfer is made is a distinct and separate one, and may be rejected and yet the rest of the act be effectual. The case of Warren vs. the City of Charleston, (2 Gray, 181) states a sensible rule, which is, substantially, that when the parts of an act are so blended together that the unconstitutional part cannot be struck out without thereby leaving the act in such a condition that it would defeat the intention of the Legislature—or when the unconstitutional part was manifestly the very object of the law, then the whole must fall together. So it would follow here, that if all this law be unconstitutional but the part repealing statutes inconsistent with it—that repealing clause must fall also. But the section as to property is a comparatively unimportant part of the act. Its great object evidently is to obtain a new and efficient organization of police for the new district. The fifteenth section, however, expressly declares that the *ownership* of the property referred to, and *the use* of the same, shall be according to the ordinances of the Common Councils of the two cities respectively. If that property is held by those cities under an obligation or trust, to allow them to be used for police purposes, it may well be that any police force that may be acting for the benefit of those cities may be entitled to such use of them.

The judgment of the Special Term in favor of the defendants should be affirmed with costs to be paid by the relator.

PEABODY, JUSTICE.—The claim of the plaintiffs herein is, that the defendants have usurped the offices of Police Commissioners, and are exercising the powers of those offices in certain territory of the State in violation of law; and they ask to have them ousted therefrom, by the judgment of this Court. They also ask to have the relator adjudged entitled to hold the office of such Commissioner, which he did hold until removed by the usurpation of defendants.

The defendants answer, that pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 15, 1857, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," they were, by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appointed Commissioners of Police, and thereby became and still are authorized to perform the duties enjoined by said act.

To this answer the plaintiffs demur, and to sustain their demurrer rely on the unconstitutionality of the act. They say that the act, in its general scope and effect, is at variance with the spirit and purposes of the Constitution:

First—That it is so in creating a new district or division of the State, unknown to the constitution, for government purposes.

Second—That it conflicts with the spirit of decentralization which pervades the constitution in conferring on the Executive of the State the power of appointing Commissioners to these offices, comparatively local in their character.

Third—That the act is unconstitutional in giving to the Commissioners the use of the public police property of the City of New-York, which it is said is the private property of the City.

By this act the Counties of New-York, Kings, Richmond, and Westchester are constituted a "Metropolitan Police District," and the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint five Commissioners to the offices held by the defendants, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the police of said district, appoint and remove members of the corps, and generally to take entire control and direction of the administration of police throughout the territory constituted such Police District.

Thus this law erects, it is said, a new governmental district unknown to the fundamental law. The constitution having recognized all the civil governmental districts of the state, gave them, it is argued, perpetuity by its sanction, and by necessary implication forbade the legislature to erect for any purpose of civil government permanent districts unknown to it.

The constitution does, it is true, recognize certain governmental districts of the state as then existing. It does this incidentally, more than once. It does no more than recognize them, however. It does not erect, or expressly sanction them. They existed prior to the Constitution and were not disturbed by it, but were suffered to remain as they had been heretofore. The constitution, therefore, has had nothing to do with them, or the face of their existence, except silently to tolerate them, and perhaps provide for the alteration of some of them under certain circumstances.

These districts are counties, cities, towns and villages. They existed prior to the constitution, and were by it left, without other sanction than what may be implied from expressions no more significant than mere reference to them by generic terms in the distribution of the powers of Government. Nothing in the mode of reference indicates that they must remain as they were, or that they may not be altered in their form or extent, or that *the territory which then constituted* one of these districts a county, city, town or village was expected to continue so. On the *contrary, as to some of them, the power to alter them is* recognised in that fundamental law; and as to the others, there is nothing on the face of that instrument to suggest the impropriety or impracticability of alterations.

But suppose that it had enacted, and so created these districts of the extent and proportions they now possess; and suppose it had gone further and ordained that they should remain intact, and as they were made, until altered or abolished by some power of equal dignity with that which enacted them, and that no such alteration had been made; when for some purpose, to acquire some benefit, or avoid some evil common to two, or three, or four of them adjacent to each other, they unite, *or are united by legislative enactment, for that single* purpose—to supply a want peculiar to that particular section of territory embraced in them, would such a law be invalid, as violating the spirit of the Constitution, by infringing those divisions they recognised in it as existing *for general government purposes?* The four counties embraced in this district are certainly peculiar, in embracing and lying contiguous to the great metropolis of the western hemisphere. From this circumstance, if for no other, they must have wants and interests peculiar to themselves and common to them all.

Their situation in this respect, it is apparent, must call for an administration of police which would be quite unnecessary and [illegible] in most, and perhaps in all other parts of the State. The counties, as such, are not dissolved—as counties they still exist for all general purposes, and the governmental departments sanctioned *or recognised* by the Constitution are not violated, but remain in their integrity. A law applicable to the Territory embraced in four of them is made to supply a want at once common and peculiar to them alone, of all the State. Indeed, as the Constitution recognises the divisions of the State into counties, and is said thereby to have sanctioned them, so does this act recognise the districts of territory embraced in these counties respectively as constituting the same governmental departments as before, and in this respect, it may be said, in some sense, to lend its sanction to their existence and continuation for the purposes for which they were created, certainly to refrain from any disintegrating invasion of them.

Suppose some other local subject of legislation to exist in several contiguous counties—a valuable fishery for instance, which required legislation for its preservation or management—it would hardly be claimed (as is claimed here) that a legislative enactment on that subject, applicable to those counties alone, was hostile to the spirit of the Constitution because it was so applicable to more than one county and less than the whole State—but we are unable to see why it might not be claimed with equal propriety.

This act provides a system of police administration for a certain section of the State, in which the Legislature have decided that a *peculiar* system was required. We see nothing more than this in the act pertinent to the objection we are now considering.

The fact that the section of country thus provided for lies in one or more counties, or embraces the whole of a county, or more than one, cannot, we think, be important in determining the question raised by this point.

It is not pretended that there is anything expressed in the constitution inconsistent in this respect with the act in question. The claim of the plaintiffs is only that the constitution, having recognized, and thereby sanctioned certain governmental divisions, counties, towns, cities and villages, &c., other divisions for governmental purposes are inconsistent with its interest, unauthorized, and by implication forbidden by it.

This argument would seem to have more force, if the constitution had assumed to divide the State for general purposes of administration, either by declaring new, or expressly ratifying the old districts. It might then be argued with more force that the people, with whom is the sovereign power, by their convention had entered on that field of duty, and having established or declared certain divisions of their territory, must be held to have exhausted the subject by making or declaring all the divisions they deemed expedient, and that a negative, or restriction on the power of their humbler servants, the legislature, was *thence* to be inferred.

But this they have not done. The constitution does not enter on that field of labor at all, either to originate divisions or declare those already made. It *does not take up the subject for treatment, or treat it at all; and the fact that in the distribution of* powers by it certain powers of local administration are conferred in these divisions, and the divisions in that manner recognized, and perhaps sanctioned by it, is not sufficient to authorize the interference of a restriction from making any other divisions not in their own nature positively inconsistent with those existing.

But we are unable, in any view of the subject, to consider this act as creating a new governmental district of the character which would be inconsistent with any general division of the State.

These divisions are general, and for general governmental purposes.

A county, for instance, is a quasi corporation, and, as such, has many powers of self government. It is one of the several divisions of the same character, all of which taken together, make up, and compose the State. They are members, so to speak, of the State. A county is an attribute, or feature of the State. It has, by virtue of its own character, inherently, many classes of powers. Many of the attributes of sovereignty by our law, are vested in counties as such. The division of the State into counties is not for any one purpose, or any particular number or class of purposes. It is for the general purposes of government.

The origin and history of this governmental division, as well as modern legislation, have given to the term a definite meaning, and wherever the jurisprudence of a country is derived from the common law, the term is believed to be in familiar use, and to have a signification very similar to that it has with us.

This statute, on the contrary, so far from creating any new governmental division of the State for general purposes (which it is said the Legislature is not authorized to do,) merely enacts a law on one particular subject, for a district of territory embraced in four counties, limiting its operation to that district. If, from the general spirit of the Constitution, a negative is to be implied, on the power of the Legislature to make new governmental departments, or divisions of the State, the principle has no application to a case like this.

This act is not within the spirit of the argument on that subject. The district created by it is but a section of territory of the State, designated and distinguished from its other territory for the purpose of the application of this law, and in no just sense a general Governmental district, which is the only kind of division to which the reasoning of the plaintiff is applicable.

The second objection to the unconstitutionality of the law—that based on the idea that vesting the power of appointment to these offices in the general Executive of the State is contrary to the spirit of decentralization—has been carefully considered. That spirit does appear, on examination of the instrument, to have been active in giving direction and tone to the legislation embraced in it. As to local offices, they are very generally filled by election or appointment in the locality for which they are constituted. Those for Counties are generally filled by appointment or election within the County.

A country is a general governmental division, the largest known in our State. It has appropriate officers for transacting its own business. Its clerk, supervisors, sheriff, and other officers, are ready for use, for the purpose of conducting an election or making an appointment. It has a regular permanent organization for its use, for purposes of the kind generally, whenever action by it—in such matters—is called for, and as to such districts, local election or appointment is practicable and convenient. It has always at hand the machinery for making its own officers, either by election or appointment, and the Constitution, in accordance with its general tone and spirit, provides expressly (Art. 10, Sec. 2,) that "All county officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Boards of *Supervisors*, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct."

Without pursuing the inquiry as to the extent to which the Constitution carries the theory of decentralization, and without answering the question, whether that spirit, as exhibited, is so dominant as to control beyond the letter, so that in the absence of express provision on this subject, the Legislature would be inhibited by it from conferring the power of appointment to such an office as these on the Executive of the State, we proceeded to an express provision of the instrument which seems to us to control in this point.

The last sentence of Art. 10, § 2, after providing for city, town and village officers, proceeds as follows: "All other officers whose election or appointment *is not provided for by this Constitution*, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct." Here is found express authority for the Legislature to determine as to all officers, whose offices should be created by law, whether they should be elected or appointed, and we think author- [illegible] to decide, and they should be so [illegible].

[illegible] since the adoption of the constitution, this provision authorizes the Legislature to direct the [illegible] of them by election or appointment, at their pleasure. The act in question became a law ten years after the adoption of the constitution.

The offices created by it, therefore, must have been created long after the date of the constitution.

But while, as has been said, it is very certain that these offices have been created (if they have any valid existence) since the constitution went into effect, it seems equally clear that they are not City, town, or village offices, within the meaning of these terms, as used there, and that the provisions in regard to offices of those classes therefore does not apply to them. What particular adjective would express the territorial extent of their jurisdiction it is not perhaps very easy to say, and it is not at all important for us to determine.

The provision of the Constitution just referred to, seems to us as broad and comprehensive as its terms import, and to embrace literally all offices created by law, *after* the Constitution went into effect. Nothing in the context suggests a more limited meaning, and the terms are too plain, and their meaning too potent to call for construction.

But the plaintiffs insist that the offices themselves are not legally constituted. Their argument seems to go to the length of assailing the entire validity of the offices, and disputing their legal existence. Without dwelling on the point, not pressed on the argument, that the existence of the office is not properly *in controversy here, where, for the purposes of this* action, their existence is admitted, [illegible] this point has already been mostly answered in the *earlier part of this opinion, in considering* the first point treated relating to the territorial division created by this act. But the duties of the offices and the whole subject matter of the act—to wit, the administration of police—are said to be local, and their nature properly matters of county or local cognizance exclusively; and hence, it is said, that the creation of offices for this anomalous district is an evasion of the Constitution, and in fraud of it.

And it must be admitted that the discharge of this class of the duties of Government has usually been intrusted to the county or locality, but this has been for reasons of convenience merely. There is nothing in the law on the subject, constitutional or otherwise, and *nothing* in the nature of police, which renders its *administration exclusively or primarily* local, or limits it to the county or other district. No duty of the State or sovereignty is more general or comprehensive in its own nature than the duty of preserving the peace throughout its territory, of preventing crime, protecting the rights of persons and property, guarding the public health, preserving order at elections, and the other numerous duties provided for by this act and enjoined on these officers. (11 Peters, 102; 32 Maine R., 560; 7 Cushing, 66; 13 Pickering, 343.)

The right of the public, and of each citizen, to protection from the evils of lawless aggression, is a right directly incumbent on the sovereign power, and the fact that the State has been accustomed to bestow this protection, to perform these duties indirectly and through the instrumentality of its members or departments, does not diminish, or show the want of power in the State to do it directly when, in its judgment, it becomes necessary or expedient; nor is the duty of the State to its citizens, any more than the duty of one individual to another, discharged, by simply conferring on its departments or agents authority to perform it. If they fail to perform it properly, (of which the State alone is judge,) it is the plain right as well as the duty of the State to interfere, and directly (by its own right arm if necessary) afford its citizens the protection and security which, as a compensation for the natural rights they as individuals surrender, and the pecuniary and other burdens they assume by becoming subjects and members of it, it has undertaken to guarantee them.

The other objection to the law, relating to the property of the City in use for police purposes, it is not necessary to consider. The validity of the act for the purposes of this case does not depend at all on the validity of it in that particular feature.

If it be invalid in respect to that provision, the rest of it is so little dependent on that, and is so capable of being enforced beneficially without it, that the validity of the act generally would not be controlled by a decision of the question on that particular part of it, either way.

The conclusion, therefore, is, that the act in question, in its general features, is not repugnant to the Constitution, and judgment for the defendants on the demurrer must be affirmed.

DISSENTING OPINION.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The Legislature at its last session, urged no doubt by considerations of what was deemed sound public policy, determined to make an entire change in the local administration of the City of New-York and the three adjacent counties. They accordingly passed an act, the general object of which is well expressed in its title: "To establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." And the question is, can the Legislature, under the present Constitution, by a species of federative union, provide for "the government" of the cities and counties of the State, through the intervention of the Commissioners appointed by the Central Executive, and by the aid of deputies and subordinates appointed by such Commissioners?

A preliminary difficulty will no doubt suggest itself to some minds, not familiar with our legal history, in this seeming appeal from the Legislative to the Judiciary Department.

The point, however, has been long since settled. Constitutions, it has been held, are compacts or contracts; the parties to which are the people, in their sovereignty, on the one hand, and the people's delegated functionaries, through their oath of office, on the other. They are also powers of attorney, conferring authority but confining its exercise. As laws they are supreme—they are the direct will of the people. And, as a consequence, they are higher than the will of the people's representatives. They are a law unto the Legislature itself as well as the individual citizen. *As contracts, therefore, as delegations of power*, and as statutes higher than acts of ordinary legislation, they are the subjects of judicial construction and of judicial action. The Judges, too, are specially sworn not only to interpret, but to "support" them—I might almost say, right or wrong. With the wisdom or expediency of a constitutional provision the Judges have no concern. *Stat pro ratione voluntas populi.* They are patiently and impartially to seek out the intent; and, when found, to give it effect, even if it become necessary to overrule a statute. In case of conflict one must yield—and of course the lower to the higher law.

And as with the Constitution so with the statute, the Court has nothing to do with its [illegible].

The question, in either aspect, is not one of justice, or expediency, or abstract right. On all those considerations the decision of the people in the Convention and of the Legislature in the [illegible] was final and without appeal, except to the ballot box. The Legislature, however, went further. They raised a question of constitutional competency, and decided it, as they had a right to do in the first instance, in their own favor, but subject to appeal both to the ballot and the Bench.

Such an appeal is now taken. It is in the name of the people of the State, and is addressed to the Supreme Court of the State. The Attorney-General, speaking, as he had a right to do, for the people, contends that the act is an unconstitutional usurpation, and demanded that it be declared null and void. The third article of the Constitution declares that:

"The legislative power of this State (giving no direct definition of the term) shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly," a grant which, standing alone, all will admit to be sufficiently comprehensive to warrant the enactment of a bill simply creating a Board of Police Commissioners, prescribing their mode of appointment, and defining their powers and duties. But the grant does not stand alone. It is accompanied or followed by numerous restrictions, express or implied. And here it should be observed that restrictions do not necessarily require the use of negative terms. A positive direction to do an act in a particular manner implies and carries with it a prohibition against doing the act in any other or different manner. A constitution is not a thing of letters and syllables, but of ideas. It is to be liberally construed, with a view to substantial objects, and the convention that framed it is not to be treated as a mere scrivener. The Judges, in particular, should seek out and enforce the spirit of the new political testament of which they are made ministers.

Among the implied restrictions of the Constitution are those contained in the 10th article, which declares that all city and county officers, whose election or appointment is not otherwise constitutionally provided for, shall be chosen directly by the electors of the respective cities and counties, or appointed by "authorities thereof," as the Legislature may direct. It will thus be seen that the Legislature, although allowed in some cases an option between a direct and an indirect appointment of the officers of cities, was prohibited from transferring the power to the central authorities of the State. In the enumerated, and of course most important instances, they were not allowed even this limited option. "Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, including the Register and Clerk of the City and county of New York, Coroners and District Attorneys, *shall be chosen* (says the same article) by the *electors* of the respective counties." Decentralization, it will thus be seen, whether wise or unwise, is the principle clearly established, and the opposite as clearly repudiated.

But the Legislature, it is contended, are only restricted in the cases of county, city, town and village offices; they may, by law, create "other offices"—offices other than those enumerated and specially provided for, and may direct in such cases of created offices, that the incumbents "shall be elected by the people, or appointed," as they, the Legislature, may deem most expedient. Such undoubtedly is the language of the Constitution. And it presents, therefore, the question whether the newly created Commissioners and their appointees are or are not, in substance city and county officers? If they are, the Legislature had no power to take the selection or appointment from both the electors of the city or county and the "authorities thereof." As originally introduced, the bill, it is admitted, was obnoxious to this objection. It was confined exclusively to the City of New-York, and yet the appointments, as now, were to be made by the Governor of the State, who, although in one sense an authority of the city, is clearly not so in the sense of the Constitution. That bill, however, yielding to the constitutional difficulty referred to, was abandoned by its authors, and the present, creating a Board with jurisdiction over a district of four counties substituted in its place. And the question is, can a bill thus confessedly framed to avoid constitutional difficulties, or, as the plaintiff's counsel contend, to evade constitutional injunctions, be sustained by the courts.

It is a well settled principle, he already stated, in American jurisprudence, that where a constitution

[illegible] to the legislative department [illegible] by express [illegible]. For, although the Legislature, under the new constitution, have power (Art. 6) to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of the courts, it is only "the same power (in that respect) as they theretofore possessed."

To test then the validity of the present bill, let us take as an illustration the case of a Sheriff. The Governor of the State, it must be conceded, could not be by enactment by the Legislature to appoint a Sheriff either by that or any other name. Sheriffs, says the Constitution, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties. An enactment, therefore, that Sheriffs should from thenceforth be called marshals or commissioners, and that as marshals or commissioners, they should be appointed by the Governor, would be clearly void. The mere ceremony, however high and however solemn, of a new baptism by the Senate and Assembly, would not save it. The Constitution intended something more than a name. It intended that certain functions of Government should be discharged by certain local officers of local origin. It did not intend that the electors of the county should enjoy the barren privilege of choosing two [illegible].

What then, in the year 1847, was the legal and well understood acceptation of the term Sheriff? Sheriffs, or Shire-Reeves, as they were once called, are described in the old law books to be the chief officers under the king, of their respective shires, having the custody, keeping, command and government, in [illegible], of the respective localities committed to [illegible], with power to serve process, to return [illegible], to make execution, and to keep the peace. ([illegible] 393; Dalt., Sh., 5.) And to this end they [illegible] appoint as many deputies as they should think [illegible]. (1 R. S. 378.) Such, in general, were the [illegible] of sheriffs; and such, therefore, in making [illegible] officers elective by the people, were the functions which the Constitution intended should be discharged by the immediate nominees of the local electors, as distinguished from the more remote recipients of central patronage. Do then the functions of the newly created and appointed Police Commissioners correspond, in their substance and general outline, with those above described as constituting the elective office of Sheriff? With the exception of returning juries and serving civil process, there is, in their [illegible] attributes, no substantial difference. Nor is [illegible] to the power of appointing deputies, [illegible] and inferior, regular and special, under [illegible] the "police force, for the whole of the [illegible] Police District.

[illegible], this true, is not confined to "counties" [illegible] the deputy of one may act in either of [illegible] counties. But it will hardly be contended that the Legislature could consistently with the Constitution take from the people the election of Sheriffs, simply by creating Sheriffs for two, or three, or even four counties, instead of one, and then calling them Commissioners, and Commissioners' Deputies instead of Sheriffs and sheriffs' deputies. Such a mode of evading a private contract no court could sanction. And if it be "the duty of courts of justice," as the Revised Statutes declare it shall be, in the construction of every private written contract relating only to a mere foot of real estate, "to carry into effect the intent of the parties so far as such intent can be collected from the whole instrument," how much more is it their duty to do so when construing and enforcing the great contract which expresses the intent of the people on the one side, and the obligations of their representatives on the other, in regard to the entire government of the body politic?

I have referred in the example cited to the case of Sheriffs. They are properly elective officers of counties, and of the City of New-York only as a County. The objections stated will equally apply to the case of City officers as such—the Mayor, Recorder, City Judge and Chief of Police, and their subordinates. The act in question, so far as it relates to Police administration, substantially nullifies them all. It ignores the Recorder and City Judge, places five Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, over the Mayor to outvote him, and supersedes the Chief formerly appointed by the City "authorities" by another chief called a "General Superintendent," to be appointed by the Governor's Commissioners. This is something more than simple evasion—it is absolute nullification of the "electors of the City" and of the "authorities thereof." It is a sort of political decapitation of both the people and the people's functionaries. From the first meeting of the new Board (sec. 31) all the powers and authority before conferred by law upon the old Board, or upon the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge as Police Commissioners, or upon the Mayor, as head of the Police Department, or relating to Police Government, appointments, or discipline is conferred upon, and of course transferred to, the Commissioners of the Central Power. All the subordinate police officers of the City, therefore, from the General Superintendent under the Commissioners down to the humblest doorman, with salaries in the aggregate amounting to more than a million of dollars, and [illegible] from three thousand each to as many hundreds, instead of being appointed, if appointed at all, by the authorities of the City, as directed by the Constitution, are henceforth to receive their commissions at the first indirectly of the Executive of the State. In other words, they are to look to Albany and not to New-York as the source of their political existence. The authorities of New-York—the authorities chosen by the votes of the electors of New-York—the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge designated by a provision of [illegible] statute for the purpose of making all the subordinate appointments in the Police Department of the City, are thrust aside and the organs of the Central Power installed in their stead.

If by the mere contrivance of a junction of two counties, or even of one county and the minutest possible fragment of another, such a result may be accomplished, the Tenth article of the Constitution, so pregnant with the spirit of the whole instrument, to say nothing of other leading provisions, becomes a dead letter. And why, by the same process, might not the selection of the chief State officers, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General, be taken from the people of the State and conferred, as many think it ought to be, upon the Governor of the State? A cabinet might be organized, [illegible] of a President of the Council, a First Minister of the Treasury, a State Banker and a Solicitor-General, all to be appointed by the Executive, and [illegible] possess together powers nominally different [illegible] really equivalent to, those now vested by [illegible] the elective State officers named in the Constitution. Those officers, or rather their official names, [illegible] of course, remain, but only to [illegible] themselves, "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." And wherein would such a law, [illegible] principle is concerned, differ from the one [illegible] review? Unless in this, that it would, in a constitutional point of view, be the less objectionable of the two, as only transferring the appointing power from the people of the State to one of the elected authorities of the people of the State, whereas the new police law not only transfers to the central executive the appointing power of the people of the counties, but of the "authorities" elected by the people of the counties. It frustrates, if effectual, not one, but two leading purposes of the Constitution—it both centralizes and depopularizes.

The whole case then resolves itself into a single inquiry: If a private citizen cannot, by any shift or contrivance, evade the lawful will of the Legislature, can the Legislature itself, by any like shift or contrivance, however desirable the object may be, evade the constitutional will of the people, the sovereign alike of the Legislature and of the courts? I do not mean by this suggestion, to intimate that the members of the Senate and Assembly in adopting the new Police bill, had any actual intention of evading the implied prohibitions of the Constitution. Judges, I know, have sometimes (both in and out of legislative halls) been charged with that sin; and the history of English statutory jurisprudence illustrates the occasional injustice of the accusation. But no such intent can [illegible] be imputed to legislators. We may say, however, without offence, that the effect of the act under consideration, if carried out, and if the views I have expressed are correct, would be the same as that of an intentional evasion, and would render one of the prominent articles of the Constitution, to say nothing of the entire scope and spirit of the whole instrument, no better than idle formulary—*vox et preterea nihil.*

CONCLUSIONS.

First—The general purpose of the new constitution is to popularize, as far as practicable, and in every event to decentralize power.

Second—The extent of that purpose, as the defendant's council admit, and the manner in which it is to be executed are defined by the text of the constitution itself.

It makes the great state officers elective by general [illegible].

It makes the entire legislative force of the State elective.

It makes the entire judicial force of the State elective.

It makes all the enumerated county officers elective, and all county and town officers not enumerated, elective, except as the Legislature may direct them to be appointed by the *local authorities*. It leaves all village and city officers to be elected at large or by [illegible], or to be appointed by *local authorities* as the Legislature may direct.

Third—The Constitution does not say or intend that all officers whose offices may thereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the legislature may direct—but all officers "other" than county, city, town and village officers, and "other" than the specially enumerated State officers.

Although, therefore, the Legislature may have the power to create a new county or city office, it has not the power to render such office, when created, the subject of executive appointment.

The Constitution is peremptory that "all" such officers shall be either elected by the voters of the respective localities, or "appointed by the authorities thereof."

Fourth—The legislative department, like an individual citizen, cannot do indirectly that which it is prohibited from doing directly—it cannot, by uniting counties, divest the "authorities thereof" of their constitutional jurisdiction and transfer it, under another name, to the central executive. Such a contrivance is at variance with the letter, and with the whole scope and spirit of the constitution, the favorite purpose of whose framers, wise and unwise, was to erect not a consolidated but a sort of confederated Government.

On Judge Roosevelt's conclusion, Mr. Field remarked that the word "other," referred to in the third conclusion, though in the Constitution, as printed in the Red book, was not in the copy printed with the Revised Statutes, or in the original on upon file. To this remark Judge Roosevelt returned the graphic answer—"Is it so?"

The Mandamus against Judge Russell Dismissed.

The People ex rel. Fernando Wood vs Abram D. Russell, City Judge.—No. 1.—Judgment of Special Term for defendant. Affirmed, with costs to be paid by the relator, Judge Roosevelt dissenting.

The Same vs. the Same.—No. 2.—This was the mandamus returnable at General Term. Judgment at Special Term for defendant affirmed, with costs to be paid by the relator, Judge Roosevelt dissenting.

State of Affairs in the City.

The police question still remains prominent, and scarcely anything else is spoken about at the City Hall, and within the department generally.

The decisions of the Supreme Judges yesterday, was a theme of general discussion. The friends of the new bill were much elated, at what they considered a good augury of final success, while its opponents, on the other hand, expressed themselves satisfied, believing that the action of the Supreme Court would hasten matters to a termination which, they were sure, would result in a confirmation of municipal liberty and a reproof to Albany dictation."

Commissioners Draper, Cholwell, Nye and Bowen met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at their office No. 88 White-street. The usual preliminary business was transacted, after which a report from General Superintendent Tallmadge, enclosing proposals for Station-houses, was referred to the Committee on that subject, who will immediately report.

The Superintendent also sent in a report from Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, charging First-Lieutenant William H. Martin, of the Fifth Ward Police, with disobedience to orders. The charge of Deputy Carpenter was couched as follows:

Fifth District Station, New York, Monday, May 25, 1857.

Frederick A. Tallmadge, General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police:

Sir: I hereby charge First-Lieutenant Wm. H. Martin, of this District, with disobedience of orders.

Specification.—When I came to the Station-house this morning, at 8 o'clock, I found that the said First-Lieutenant William H. Martin had neglected to make out the daily return to the Chief. I advised the said First-Lieutenant William H. Martin to make the said return out, which he refused to do, thereby setting an example of insubordination among the members of my command.

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Inspector or Captain of Fifth District.

The charge was received, and the Clerk ordered to serve a copy of it upon Lieut. Martin, whose trial was set down for Thursday next, at 10 o'clock.

The following resolution, offered by President Draper, was referred to the Committee on General Discipline:

Resolved, That the force at the First-Ward Station-House be divided as near as may be, and transferred to the Second and Third Ward Stations equally; this order to take effect on the 1st of June next, and the officers of the present First Ward force to be returned to the rank of patrolmen; and thereafter the three wards to be united in one Police Precinct.

Returns from four Wards—the Third, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Twenty-first—were sent yesterday to the office at No. 88 White-st.

It was expected that the Old Commissioners would meet yesterday at the Mayor's office, but no meeting was had. At their last session they made the following appointments:

First Ward—James Dalton, to be Sergeant in place of Sergeant Johnson, of the Broadway squad, dismissed.

Fifth Ward—G. W. Radford, in place of Theodore W. Story, dismissed.

Seventh Ward—Francis Duffy, in place of Wm. H. Johnson, resigned.

Tenth Ward—William H. McCorkle, to be Second Lieutenant in place of Thaddeus C. Davis, dismissed.

The Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Aldermens' Board, to consider what further steps should be taken in view of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Police bill. Their proceedings were kept a profound secret. One of the gentlemen who participated in the meeting remarked at its close that "nothing was done."

Mayor Wood has issued the following manifesto:

Communication from Mayor Wood.

Mayor's Office, New-York, May 25, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

Gentlemen: Every political community should have certain inherent rights of domestic police, independent of any other authority whatever. Indeed, this may be said to be already an established principle of self-government for municipal purposes, existing in almost every country sufficiently civilized and liberal to acknowledge the restraint of law. In this country it has always been universally conceded. The independence of the municipality, in the regulation of its local police was firmly fixed, even under the colonial system—and the change to a more liberal system of government could not impair those rights. Whilst counties delegated certain powers to the States in the formation of the State governments, and whilst States delegated certain powers to the general government for federal purposes, the original chartered privileges of cities remained intact. I know of no instance in the United States where incorporated cities, existing as such prior to the Revolution, with charters emanating directly from the crown, have lost that portion of their ancient rights which gave them the control of their own exclusively domestic regulations for the preservation of the peace and for the protection of life and property. In this State this is emphatically and unquestionably true. The original charters of the cities of New-York and Albany guaranteed to the bodies politic of each certain privileges which have not been, and, in my judgment, cannot be taken away by any acts of the Legislature, without the assent of the people, or the properly constituted authorities representing them. The first written Charter of this City now extant was granted by James II. in 1686, to Thomas Dongan, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. This was reaffirmed to John Montgomerie, with additional large privileges, in 1730. These have since been recognized as one Charter, and are known as the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters. Until 1830, just one hundred years after the Montgomerie grant, and fifty years after the Revolution, no change, amendments or alterations, in them were made or thought of; nor was it supposed that the transfer of the government from the Monarchical to the Republican had impaired to the least extent the municipal guarantees thus vouchsafed to the City of New-York. The State had twice altered its constitution, adapting it to its improving commercial and more liberal political condition, but the Charter of this City was looked upon as an almost sacred instrument, not to be touched, even though the necessity for it, in many respects seems so apparent; and when in 1830 the Legislature adopted certain additional provisions, they were only as amendments to the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters, the principal elements of which were retained in their original force, with all the "franchises, grants, powers and privileges" left unimpaired. The subsequent acts in 1849 and 1853 were also amendments, and the Charter just passed, though it repeals all the previous ones, reaffirms in direct terms the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters. Thus has the Legislature recognized all our ancient chartered rights, which through a series of legislative enactments, for fifty years, had been frequently interfered with, too often by pliant yielding upon the part of the people themselves. Under this grant, now reaffirmed, we find sufficient authority for the City of New York to regulate its own police affairs, independent of State interference or control. Upon a close examination of its provisions, aided by the evidence of its able commentator, Chancellor Kent, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion. Section 14 of the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter confers upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and their successors forever, the most ample and exclusive powers, useful or necessary, for the good rules and government of the City. Chancellor Kent says, (see 29th note, Kent's notes and illustrations,) commenting on this section, "It would seem to contain a grant of ample powers sufficient for all the purposes of a well ordered Police, and for the good government of the City in its complicated concerns." Again, in note 31, he says, "Whenever and wherever the statute provisions do not apply precise and adequate authority in the given instance, the Common Council can always resort to the never-failing power under this Charter, which gives broad authority commensurate to every case. The Charter powers have been so frequently and so fully confirmed, defined, enforced and specially applied by Legislative acts, that there seems to be no want of jurisdiction from one source or the other for every exigency."

But the power of the Common Council to establish a municipal watch or police is clearly conferred by the twenty-second section. It grants to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City full power and authority to license or appoint watchmen, by warrant, under the common seal of the City, and to displace them and put others in their room, and to add to or diminish the number of them. The duty and power to pay the persons thus appointed is incident in the power granted to appoint. The twenty-third section gives them power to order the persons thus appointed to arrest and take up all or any rogues, vagabonds, stragglers, and idle and suspicious persons. The learned commentator already referred to says that "the Common Council may appoint and diminish at pleasure all such police agents. The control and regulation of the City watch, like the appointment and regulation of cartmen and porters, is a very interesting and valuable deposit of municipal power, and one essential to the peace, security and good government of the City."

If these sections do not confer upon the Common Council the power to create a Municipal Police, then I know of no words in the English language that can confer such power. There cannot be doubt on the subject. Indeed, this power is fully recognized and confirmed by the charter recently passed, independent of its reenactment of the Dongan and Montgomerie charters.

In the first section of that Act it is declared that "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession with all grants, powers and privileges heretofore had." This power and privilege of the Corporation to protect and defend the persons and property of its citizens is now for the first time called in question. If any complaint has been made against them, it was for not exercising their power to its fullest extent, for the omission to exert its authority rather than the want of it.

The Dongan and Montgomerie Charter now occupies a higher position in regard to the City than it has occupied at any time since 1830, and may be regarded as the organic law—the Magna Charta—of our City, whereby the liberty of the citizen is protected. The repealing clause of the Charter recently passed, in the first place, repeals all the Charters and amendments to Charters previously passed by the several Legislatures, so that anything contained in the Charters or amendments that in anywise affected, modified or repealed any part of the Dongan or Montgomerie Charter was removed out of the way. In the second place, it repeals all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with itself; and any section contained within itself would be clearly inconsistent if it did not repeal, modify, or, in any manner affect the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter, because the Legislature in its last dying words, when enacting laws for the government of this City, declared that nothing in its own enactment should be construed as repealing, modifying or in any manner affecting the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter, and the act further declares that said Charter shall continue and remain in full force.

It is clear, therefore, that there exists sufficient power inherent in our own original act of incorporation, which has not been repealed, rescinded, or given up, to establish all that is required for domestic Police government. We require no State legislation to give us the authority. We possess it not only without State permission, but in defiance of its enactments to the contrary without our consent. It is no answer to say that the Charter and Metropolitan Police bills recently passed repeal all laws inconsistent with them, as the former expressly reaffirms the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter; but even if it did not, the establishment of a City day and night watch is not inconsistent with the Metropolitan Police bill, which, its authors declare, is a State and not a local municipal law. If its Commissioners are City and County officers, they are within the exclusions of the Constitution; if they are State or District officers, their duties are not inconsistent with those which may devolve upon the head of a day and night watch for this City. We have authority and precedent for two Police organizations of a similar character.

In 1844 the Legislature passed an act establishing a Police Department in this City, the first section of which abolishes the Watch Department as then organized, and in lieu thereof created a Police Department. This section in nowise derogated from the power of the Common Council to establish and organise another Watch Department or Municipal Police, but, on the contrary, the validity of the State law creating the Police Department was made dependent on its acceptance by the Common Council of this City. The Common Council refused its assent, denying the right of the Legislature to pass such a statute, and it remained a dead letter. The Common Council then proceeded, acting under the general powers conferred upon them by the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter, to organize a Municipal Police, and an ordinance to that effect was finally adopted. (See vol. 12, p. 204, Proceedings of Common Council.) Subsequently the ordinance was repealed, and the law passed by the Legislature accepted. That act has been several times amended, generally according to the suggestion of those who were at the head of the Police, for the purpose of adapting it more nearly to the wants of the City, and to perfect its provisions, as experience from time to time pointed out its defects.

The Police law of 1844, at the time of its acceptance by the Common Council, was found to be defective in some of its provisions, so that it could not be carried into practical operation, and, at the same time confer upon citizens those benefits which the authorities designed. The Legislature was not in session, and the law itself could not be amended. The Common Council, acting under its general powers, on the 23d of June, in the year 1845, passed an ordinance, which was drafted by James T. Brady, Esq., the then Corporation Counsel, by which they remedied the defects and provided for carrying on the operation of the Police Department more perfectly than did the State law. This ordinance is still in force, and forms a part of the authority by which the Police Department of the City is now governed.

In 1849 the Common Council passed an ordinance establishing the departments of the City Government. Among these, was an executive department, to be called the Police Department. In it was created several bureaus, one of which was the Bureau of Police, the chief officer of which was to be called the Chief of Police. By this ordinance, which has never been repealed, there is already established a Bureau of Police in the Police Department, unaffected by the provisions of the new charter or the act establishing a Metropolitan Police District. This ordinance takes up the whole department then in existence, and incorporates it by ordinance into a Bureau of Police, and constitutes it a bureau in the Mayor's office, in exact accordance with the previous ordinance.

This ordinance was drawn by the late David Graham, Esq., and can be found in page 85 of the printed ordinances, organizing the department of the Municipal Government of the City of New York, and prescribing their powers and duties.

The repealing clauses in these acts do not refer to or repeal any of the ordinances of the Common Council establishing a bureau of Police. They repeal all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with those acts, and if the ordinances of the Common Council are to be embraced in that category, still the ordinance referred to is unaffected, for it is not inconsistent with the Metropolitan Police District act. It is a well known fact, that in England they have established, by act of Parliament, a Metropolitan Police, and that it is conducted and superintended by officers who receive their appointment directly from the Crown, and, singular as it may seem, it is the model after which the Metropolitan Police District bill was patterned.

The city of London would not consent to act under that bill, although they contributed seventeen men (I write from recollection) towards this force. The City of New York contributes five men to the Metropolitan Police, which is about the same, or rather a larger proportion. The London City Police, which numbers one thousand men, patrols an area of ground about as large as the three lower wards of this City. There is not necessarily any clashing between these two systems. They work together harmoniously, contributing to the common end, namely: the protection of the people.

The City of New York, by the recent act of the Legislature, is placed in a situation exactly analogous to that of London, and the same propriety exists for the maintenance of a municipal police in the former as in the latter city. It is a question worthy of mature consideration whether or not the Police of this City does not continue its existence by virtue of the ordinance of the Common Council, passed in 1849, notwithstanding the repeal of the State law, which only had a vital existence by virtue of the action of the authorities of this City.

I do not recommend, however, that we shall rest on any doubtful authority, but that an ordinance shall be passed for the creation of a day and night watch police establishment. We have sufficient power to enact such an ordinance, and it will not be inconsistent in its operation with the Metropolitan police, if the courts shall permit such an organization to be planted in our midst, which of course I do not anticipate. We have already made the necessary provision for the payment of our own municipal force. The sum placed in the tax levy for the payment of police at the commencement of the year, was to be raised for municipal police, and not a State created police. Not one dollar of that amount can be diverted from the purpose to which it has been appropriated, and the Legislature, as bold as it has been in disregarding our rights, has not attempted to deprive us of this fund. It is true the Metropolitan Police act assumes to take any balances unexpended remaining in the Treasury to police account, (there are none,) and to provide for the next year's levy, but it leaves the money to be collected this year for the expenditure of 1857 untouched. Therefore, while the State police cannot, under any decision of the courts, as to the constitutionality of the law, get a dollar from our Treasury until next year, we will have nearly a million of dollars to the account of the municipal police, to be paid out under the authority of the Corporation of the City.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

The reading of a message from the Mayor followed the reading of the minutes. It had reference to the alleged usurpations of the State Legislature, and calling for the establishment of a watch under the unrepealed section of the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter. It was to be referred to a Special Committee, and 5,000 copies to be printed. [This message will be found above.]

Councilman Ottarson moved as an amendment that the message be referred to the Law Committee. He commenced to read the opinion of Judge Peabody, which he asserted would show it to be impossible to organise such a day and night watch as was suggested in the message. The worthy Councilman was frequently called to order by Councilman Morrow and Councilman McCahill; he announced his determination to read the document *seriatim* to the Board. He was sustained by the Chair and proceeded to read the whole of that opinion.

After about 40 minutes' reading, Councilman Warner asked how long the further reading would last.

Councilman Ottarson stated that about half a column remained unrecited.

Councilman Reilley rose to order; he stated that the opinion of Judge Peabody was on the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, it had nothing to do with the appointment of a committee on the City Watch.

Councilman Ottarson persisted, and finished the reading of the document.

Councilman Brady supported the views of Councilman Ottarson. He would like to have the Mayor's communication referred to the Law Committee, to ascertain whether the Judges had rendered a correct decision.

Councilman Byrdsall hoped the matter would be referred to a special Committee. A crisis had been reached in the municipal government. He thought the opinion just read was a one sided political argument.

Councilman Jones observed that Councilman Ottarson had been at the trouble of reciting a labored and long opinion. It was said to be the deliberate opinion of Judge Peabody. That opinion was only a confirmation of what had been aimed at by a party reckless in its opinions as to what might be done with the people of this City. It was the opinion of a judge who, if he understood the matter rightly, had never been elected by the people. He now wished to please the Governor who had placed him in his present position, and he was naturally anxious to sustain his own party—the party who had elected another Governor of the same stripe—in controlling the destinies of the City in relation, not merely to the Police, but also in reference to its judicial decisions. The Board of Councilmen ought not to be governed by his opinion; it ought to have no weight with them.

Judge Roosevelt, of whom it might be said the old Knickerbocker blood flows in his veins, was of a contrary opinion, and he undoubtedly was an advocate of the rights of the City. If this view of the law were correct, New-York had but five policemen, and (if we might believe the District Attorney) our property was exposed to plunder. The whole affair of a Metropolitan Police was a State arrangement, and it did not and could not supersede the existence of a City Watch, as secured by the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter.

Councilman Ottarson's amendment being put to the vote, it was rejected, and the Mayor's Message was referred to the Special Committee already existing, of which Councilman Jones is Chairman.

A resolution was then offered by Councilman Hopper, that the Comptroller be ordered to pay no more money on account of road-making since May 1, until the previous incumbent of the office of the Superintendent of Roads shall be declared legally in possession of the appointment, or another be appointed in his place.

After some debate the resolution was laid on the table.

WOODMAN! SPARE THAT TREE.

A resolution was brought in from the Board of Aldermen, to spare two trees on Franklin-street. Councilman Waugh thought the aforesaid trees only served as a convenient rendezvous or trysting place for night walkers.

Councilman Brady pleaded for the trees. He thought the proposal might be dictated by spite.

The Board did not concur with the Aldermen, so the trees are doomed to come down.

A resolution was offered instructing the Comptroller to pay no warrants to any person holding office under the recent acts of the Legislature, until declared constitutional by the Courts. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the contemplated erection of a new Post-Office, in a resolution authorizing the Mayor to open negotiations with the President of the United States to cede a portion of the Park to the General Government for that purpose, and to report to the Common Council.

The Board concurred by a vote of 42 to 5, with the Board of Aldermen, in instructing the Corporation Counsel to restrain the Second-avenue Railway Company from laying rails in any other streets of the City, under a recent act, and to test the validity of such act.

They also concurred in a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, requiring the Union Ferry Company to remove, within twenty days, the ferry-house and other obstructions at the Gouverneur-street slip.

Several petitions and papers from the Board of Aldermen, of a routine and private character, were acted upon by this Board. Among these was the Report of the Committee on Finance, which was adopted.

A preamble and resolution was received from the Board of Aldermen, to call a convention of five persons from each Ward, to deliberate on the recent acts of the Legislature. The document was very lengthy.

Councilman Jones said the people were unanimous on this subject. He did not perceive how Delegates were to be elected. He was opposed to everything that seemed, on its face, to oppose the laws of the land. The people of the State are Democratic and Republican at heart, and the recent laws had been thrust upon them by a few reckless legislators. If they would only go to the ballot-box, and appeal to the people, the result would be, that the people at large would see how they had been wronged. All the cry of the District-Attorney about impending bloodshed was not Democratic. The people could well protect themselves. They needed that their heads and hearts should be appealed to. It was a common-sense matter. After six months a conservative appeal could be made to the ballot box. The resolutions were altogether wrong in principle, and ought to be referred to a Special Committee. It was bad to throw firebrands among the people. The resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Various other documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman Ottarson called for the reading of the report of the Special Committee on Night Watch.

The following is the report, and ordinance founded upon it. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the preamble and resolutions on the subject of the establishment of a new police system, or day and night watch, beg leave to

REPORT,

That they have given the subject that attention which its importance demands.

We find that the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter confers ample power upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, to organize a police force for the protection of life and property of the citizens—that this charter has recently been reaffirmed by the Legislature, and that, therefore, there can be no question as to the legality of the exercise of this authority.

We think that if the State wishes to establish a State police for State purposes to be organized under State authority and by officers appointed by the Executive of the State, it can do so provided its expenses are borne by the State Treasury, and it shall not attempt to interfere with the day and night watch system organized by the municipal corporation.

The one is not inconsistent in law with the other, though it is feared that our people will naturally be jealous of an outside interference with their local rights and collision of police authority may ensue. Be this as it may, it is certain that the time has arrived when New York must assert her ancient and inalienable rights, franchises, privileges and prerogatives, if she has any left, and exercise them fearlessly in the maintenance of municipal independence.

After a careful examination of the whole subject, we have concluded to report the following ordinance, which we think will reach the case, and which we recommend for immediate adoption.

T. JONES, Jr.,
GEORGE WARNER,
PETER CRAWFORD,
JESSE S. SIGLES,
JOHN KETTLEMAN,
Committee.

An Ordinance *to establish a Bureau of Day and Night Watch, or Municipal Police.*

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York are fully authorized to pass such laws and ordinances as they may deem proper for the suppression of vice and immorality, and the preservation of peace and good order—

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The Department now known as the Police Department shall be a bureau in the Mayor's Office, to be called the Bureau of City Watch or Municipal Police, and the head or chief officer thereof is denominated Chief of Police.

Sec. 2. The officers of the Police Department, as existing under laws passed previous to 1857, who are denominated captains and lieutenants of police, surgeons of police, sergeants of police, policemen and doormen, shall be officers of the Bureau of Police as now established.

Sec. 3. The several officers mentioned in the last two sections shall continue to possess the powers and to perform the duties conferred and imposed upon them by the laws and ordinances. The rules and regulations for the government of the Police hereby created heretofore prescribed by the Mayor and Commissioners shall continue to govern the officers of this bureau, but the Mayor may at any time abrogate or alter those regulations, or substitute others in their stead.

Sec. 4. The policemen, or watchmen, for the various Wards of the City of New-York shall be continued to be appointed as follows:

First Ward	59	Twelfth Ward	50
Second Ward	43	Thirteenth Ward	55
Third Ward	43	Fourteenth Ward	55
Fourth Ward	60	Fifteenth Ward	45
Fifth Ward	50	Sixteenth Ward	60
Sixth Ward	56	Seventeenth Ward	65
Seventh Ward	53	Eighteenth Ward	56
Eighth Ward	56	Nineteenth Ward	56
Ninth Ward	60	Twentieth Ward	56
Tenth Ward	60	Twenty-first Ward	56
Eleventh Ward	60	Twenty-second Ward	56

and such additional patrolmen as the public necessities may require.

Sec. 5. There shall be appointed by the Chief of Police one clerk, who shall be denominated clerk to the chief of police, and who shall perform all such duties appertaining to this bureau as he may require.

Sec. 6. If a policeman shall necessarily incur an expense in conveying a person before a magistrate or to a police station-house, or to the hospital by the employment of a cart or other vehicle, the Chief of Police shall refund the expense so incurred upon the certificate of the magistrate or captain before whom the person is brought, stating that he was necessarily brought by the policeman before the magistrate or captain on a cart or other vehicle.

Sec. 7. The captains of police, or in their absence the lieutenants, may furnish food to persons in custody in their respective station-houses, and who are in a suffering condition, the expense whereof shall be paid by the Chief of Police, upon the affidavit of the captain or either of the lieutenants.

Sec. 8. If a policeman shall necessarily incur an expense in conveying stolen or other property to the office of the Chief of Police, or to a Police Court or Police station-house, the expense so incurred shall be refunded to him by the Chief of Police on the certificate of the magistrate or captain to whom the property was delivered.

Sec. 9. For the purpose of defraying any expense which may be incurred in pursuance of the last three sections, the Chief of Police may, by a requisition in writing, to be countersigned by the Mayor, draw upon the Comptroller for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. He may in like manner renew the draft as often as may be necessary; but no such renewal shall be made until the money paid upon the previous draft shall be accounted for to the Comptroller by satisfactory vouchers for the expenditure of the money paid thereon.

Sec. 10. When a draft shall be made on the Comptroller, in conformity with the last section, he shall draw his warrant in favor of the Chief of Police for the amount thereof.

Sec. 11. The officers of this bureau are required, to the utmost of their ability, to act in the enforcement of the Corporation Ordinances now in force in relation to carts and cartmen, cabs and cabmen, hackney coaches and hackney coachmen, stages and accommodation coaches and their drivers, omnibuses and omnibus drivers, and public porters and of hand cartmen, and all ordinances of the Corporation to prevent evil practices, and relating to the Police of the City.

Sec. 12. The Police Station-houses in the different districts shall be deemed a portion of the City Prison and Bridewell, for the purpose of keeping and detaining persons committed for examination, and for no other purpose whatever, and the Captains and Lieutenants of each District shall be the keepers thereof respectively, and shall for that purpose be deemed deputy keepers of the City Prisons and Bridewell.

Sec. 13. All appointments and removals of officers under this ordinance not otherwise provided for, shall be made by the Mayor.

Sec. 14. The sum of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, as limited by the act of March 5, 1857, to be collected by tax on the estate, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, for defraying the expenses of Police, are hereby appropriated to the Police or Watch established by this ordinance, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant therefor upon the pay-rolls of the several captains and the proper requisition of the Chief of Police.

Sec. 15. The Police Station-houses in the several Wards, the Telegraph apparatus and all other property belonging to the Corporation heretofore used for police purposes, are hereby appropriated to and shall continue to be used by the Police or Day and Night Watch hereby organized.

Sec. 16. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in a resolution directing Corporation Counsel to test the constitutionality of the act appointing Commissioners to build a City Hall, declaring the same to be a usurpation of power and an infringement upon the rights of the Corporation.

After other unimportant business the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Excise Commissioners.

Mr. Kerr, one of the Commissioners, whose sudden illness, last Saturday, prevented a meeting of the Commissioners on that day, has quite recovered his health. A second meeting for the reception of petitions for license will be held to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, at the Common Pleas Court room, City Hall.

An interesting question is now under consideration between the Commissioners, as to the number of days they can meet under the new law, and yet draw the $3 per diem compensation. There are two sections of the act bearing upon this point. In the first of these sections it is stated that the Commissioners of Excise shall meet in their respective counties on the third Tuesday of May in each year, and on such other days as a majority of the Commissioners shall appoint, not exceeding ten days in any one year, and in the City of New-York not exceeding fifty days, for the purpose of granting licenses, &c. The other section referred to declares that the members composing the Board of Excise "shall be entitled each to receive the sum of $3 per day for services actually performed."

Mr. Haskett claims that, under the section quoted, the Commissioners can meet every day, if they like, during their continuance in office, it being only necessary that some actual service should be performed each day.

The limitation of "fifty days" he insists, is only a limitation of meetings to be held for the purpose of granting licenses. Sessions as numerous as they choose can be held to receive petitions or transact other business, only not over fifty days must be expended in determining to whom licenses shall be granted.

Mr. Kerr, on the other hand, held that for all sessions over fifty days the Commissioners will have to whistle for their pay.

The rumor about the Excise rooms was, that the Temperance people have organized quietly, raised a fund, and are canvassing for the names of all parties now selling liquor without a license—and that a juicy time may be expected soon from that source.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, May 26.

Superior Court.—Nos. 636, 668, 689, 582, 406, 480, 620, 435, 65, 144, 376, 302, 109, 179, 424, 346, 612, 387, 388, 391, 657, 494, 551, 644, 623, 345, 607, 649, 642, 669, 595, 663, 1822, 177, 546, 553, 178, 602.

Common Pleas—*Parts I and II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 325, 315, 1717, 192, 763, 914, 915, 916, 465, 470, 475, 477, 480, 487, 483, 489, 490, 492, 496, 500½.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—May 25.
Before Judge Betts.

Francis Fayard, Lydia Ann Fayard his wife, and Sarah Loomis, were put on trial this morning for passing a counterfeit quarter dollar at a lager bier saloon. They were tried some time since on the same charge, but the Jury could not agree upon a verdict. The evidence was not materially different from that given on the former trial. The Jury were again not able to agree, and were discharged. The accused were also discharged on their own recognizances.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.
DECISIONS.

In the matter of the Application of Sylvanus D. Lewis, Receiver, &c.—Motion denied without costs.

Samuel M. Pettengill et al. vs. Wm. C. Hurd et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs.

In the matter of the application relative to the opening and laying out of a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets.—Report confirmed.

Wm. Eigenranch vs. E. M. Eigenranch.—Judgment of divorce granted.

The People ex rel. Jacob Miller et al. vs. Charles Fitzgerald.—Attachment denied.

Alexander Spaulding vs. Gabriel Freeman, Jr., et al.—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.
Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Chas. Grosjean et al. vs. J. R. Crocker.—Motion denied, and the demurrer ordered to be argued at Special Term, upon a regular notice of trial.

O. S. Barker, Assignee, &c., vs. John Woodward et al.—Motion denied, with costs.

Tobacco Still Rising—Extraordinary Price.—Yesterday a small lot of manufacturing tobacco sold at Shockoe Warehouse for the extraordinary sum of *ninety-nine dollars per hundred!*—*Richmond South.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the removal of the landing of the North and East River Steamboats under consideration, will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.
JAMES R. STEERS, ED. C. McCONNELL, JAMES GRIFFITHS, HIRAM CORWIN, MORGAN S. HARRIS, Special Committee.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the disposal of the Crystal Palace under consideration, will hold their final meeting in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 3 P. M. All persons interested are earnestly requested to attend, as this will be the last opportunity afforded them.
WM. WILSON, WM. COULTER, JAS. GRIFFITH, Special Committee.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union will be held TUESDAY EVENING, May 26, at the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, corner Pierrepont and Clinton sts. The Annual Report will be read and addresses made by Rev. Dr. Kennady and Rev. D. M. L. Quackenboss, and Rev. Mr. Studley. Services to commence at 8 o'clock. At the close of the Exercises, a collection will be taken up in aid of the cause; and officers elected for the ensuing year.
JOHN R. MORRIS, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—THE PATHFINDER'S Association of the XIth Ward, Brooklyn, are requested to meet at Myrtle Hall, Myrtle-av., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 7½ P. M., for the transaction of important business. By order.
THOS. MORLEY, Chairman.
P. S.—All Republicans of the Ward are invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.—A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will be held, in its room O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving and acting on the report of the Committee on the Washington Lodge case; also, on reports from the Committee on Laws. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The annual session of the Grand Temple, of this State, will be held at the Hall No. 195 Bowery, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock. JOHN L. WHEAT, G. W. R.
Members of Franklin Temple will convene at 7½ o'clock precisely.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting TUESDAY EVENING, May 26, at their room, Clinton Hall. Subject for discussion—"*Can the Drama be made entirely worthy of the Christian's support.*" The public are respectfully invited.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES. STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st., between William and Gold. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account-books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—RAN AWAY FROM THE SERVICE of the subscriber on Saturday night last, an indentured servant named WM. SYLVESTER EVERSON, a mulatto boy aged 17 years, slender built about 5 feet high; had on when he left a dark gray mixed sack coat, white pants, cloth cap, colored cravat. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust said boy on my account, as no debts of his contracting will be paid. A reward of ten cents (but no charges) will be paid on his delivery to the subscriber.
JOHN McCOMB, No. 63 2d av.
New-York, May 25, 1857.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DOWN TOWN BOOK STORE. LOOK HERE! WHAT ABOUT IT? Call and See! "There will be commenced on this [illegible] on THIS (Monday) MORNING, a first-rate assortment of FRESH BOOKS, any of which will be sold at 25 CENTS PER VOLUME, Although some of these were published at $1 25. "Pick 'em where you like." The above arrangement will continue through the week. Every thing sold cheap at C. SHEPARD & CO.'S, No. 152 Fulton-st. N. B.—Every family should have Lossing's Family Physician. Price $1 50.

ZILLAH, THE CHILD-MEDIUM. A TALE OF SPIRITUALISM. By the author of "My Confession," etc. Just published. 12mo; cloth 75 cents. Dealers, send in your orders. Single copies sent free. MILLER & CO., Dix, Edwards & Co., No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. (Lafarge Building.) [illegible] all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works of Fiction, Poetry, Belles Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, valued from 25 cents to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS. Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Loose Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc. Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada. EVANS & CO. Principal store No. 677 Broadway, Lafarge Building.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST plain, practical ADVICE on the time and mode of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 189 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Building, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURER OF SILK GOODS, who has had thirty years' experience, desires to form a partnership with some man of capital, who would be willing to sell the goods when made. [illegible] Address MANUFACTURER, office of the Daily Times, when all particulars will be related in detail.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A LAWYER.—Any lawyer wishing to engage in the practice of his profession in a thriving country village and take the business of one already well established can have an opportunity by inquiring immediately of E. S. ADAMS, Brooklyn, N. Y., or addressing LAWYER, Box No. 16 Brooklyn Post Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PERSON DESIROUS OF GOING INTO BUSINESS.—For sale [illegible] Furnishing Establishment, doing a large and successful business. For particulars, address E. S. D., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—WANTED, AS A GENERAL or special partner, in a well-established manufacturing business in a neighboring city, [illegible] Address W. B. WADDINGTON, No. 6 Wall-st.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH [illegible] Address, with real name, MANUFACTURER, office of the Daily Times.

$300.—FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 18, C. B. HOWES & CO.

YACHT FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE schooner yacht STARLIGHT, about 30 tons, well found and in perfect order. [illegible] Apply to E. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 116 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT doing an excellent business. Price $2,000, one-half of which may remain on time. The reason for selling is the failing health of the owner. Address S. T., Times Office, for further information.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RACHES, RANGES, For Summer and Winter. SUMMER RANGES, FURNACES, A general assortment of COOKING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail. At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depot, SAM. B. UTTER, Proprietor, No. 235 Water-st.

DECK AND FLOOR BEAMS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to take orders for IRON DECK and FLOOR BEAMS, of all widths and lengths, at moderate prices. Builders are requested to call and examine drawings and prices. Orders will be taken for any special form or length. ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 60 Beekman-st.

SABLE IRON WORKS.—CUT NAILS AND spikes, horse-shoe iron, nail-rods, &c., for sale on favorable terms by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 43 Broad-st. Patents for the West or interior of this State, can be delivered at Rondout, Troy or Albany.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT [illegible] Agency JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PISTONS, COPPER, [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—[illegible] POCKET-BOOK. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to TOWNSEND, CLARK & CO., No. 169 Broadway.

NOTICE—TO FOUNDERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND OTHER PERSONS.—Your attention is called to the following extract from the Corporation Ordinance: "No person or persons shall throw, cast or lay any ashes, coal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, filth or rubbish of any kind whatsoever, in any street, lane, alley or public place in the City of New-York." The violation of any of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one dollar, or more than ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Prison for a term of not less than one or more than five days. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Streets, the Street Inspector, and Policemen of said City, to enforce the observance of this Ordinance, and the punishment of any party or parties who may violate the same. It is hereby declared to be the duty of the proprietor or possessor of any foundries, forges, blacksmith shops, oyster stands, and other places, for the said ashes and other shall flee, to employ carts, at the own expense, for the purpose of removing the several articles enumerated in the preceding sections which may accumulate in their respective premises."—Ordinance, [illegible]. Notice is hereby given, that any violation of the above Ordinance will be strictly prosecuted, and it is hoped foundrymen, blacksmiths and others will, in every instance, employ Carts to remove all ashes, cinders, dross, &c., from their premises, and without placing the same on the street. The penalties will be rigidly enacted.
GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

TO PRINTERS.—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warerooms, established in 1823, NO. 29 SPRUCE ST., NEW-YORK. (Four doors below William.) The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well-known and superior book and newspaper printing types, in fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German and ornamental types, Greek, Hebrew, ornaments, music, brass rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes presses, chases, composing-sticks, stands, cases, furniture, &c.

WOOD AND METAL TYPES. From other foundries, and every article required in a printing-office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cents per pound in exchange for new. Estimates for printing [illegible] furnished on application. Also, 10,000 lbs. of plain and ornamental types, borders, &c., of the late foundry of H. H. Green, for sale cheap for cash, and founts of second-hand type, from Small Pica to Agate. Also, second-hand presses, 1 Hoe super-royal, 1 medium, 2 cap, 1 Albion, 1 Ruthven, 1 Ruggles quarto sheet, job engine, 1 Gordon, 1 copperplate, and 1 lithographic. Printers of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1858, and send me one of the papers, will be paid in printing-types, when purchasing four times the amount of the bill.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTROPLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 246 (old No 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, FRENCH COLLARS AND COLLARS.
We call special attention to the sale of a large lot of French embroidered sets and collars.
FRENCH SWISS AND JACONET SETS AND COLLARS,
30 per cent below cost of importation.
Received on consignment, and must be sold.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
200 MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS, $5 each.
200 RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS, $8 and $10.
GOOD MATERIAL, AND WELL MADE.
Also, NEW SHAPES.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
One price only. Three doors from Monroe.

NEW LACE GOODS.
POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE,
AND BORDERS SETS AND COLLARS,
LACE COIFFURES, LACE BARBES,
FRENCH LACE VEILS, THREAD LACE VEILS
3,000 JACONET AND SWISS BANDS.
Also,
AN INVOICE OF FINE MECHLIN LACES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL
have removed from No. 334 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 501 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and beautiful stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 6, 1857. No. 501 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A large and magnificent assortment of
Point d'Alencon Sets, Point D'Alencon Collars,
Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, Infants' Medallion Caps,
Medallion Caps, "New Stylos,"
Embroidered Skirts $5, worth $8.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

SILK ROBES ONLY $16.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway,
Will open this morning
The wave of those Paris SILK Robes.
Price $16.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
IN SILK AND LACE, AND ALL SILK.
Of the best shapes and newest Trimmings, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS FOR $5.
Manufactured from fine cloth of light fabric.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 478 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS, 551 BROADWAY.
2,000 yards fine Black Bareges.....25 cents per yard.
2,000 yards superfine Bareges.....37 cents per yard.
2,000 yards Warranted Bareges.....31 cents per yard.
4,000 yards fine Barege de Laine.....18 cents per yard.
2,000 yards very fine lawns.....12½ cents per yard.
(Warranted fast colors.)
500 very handsome Robes.....$8.50 per robe.
(Warranted fast colors.)
400 very handsome Organdy do.....$6.50 per robe.
(Warranted fast colors.)
N. B.—2 cases of Canton Crapes, a great bargain, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

BOYS' CLOTHING FOR SPRING, 1857.
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Including every variety in dress and school suits, made by tailors, whose skill as a designer of styles for Boys is unequaled in this country.
Attention is invited to his elegant
Buttoned Jackets, vests to
Embroidered for beauty, and
A superb novelty in Boys'
Dress Pantaloons, also the
for Boys of all ages.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
JUST OPENED,
ANOTHER LOT LATEST STYLES
OF
PARIS MADE GUIPURE LACE MANTLES.
REAL CHANTILLY DITTO,
FRENCH LACE MANTLES, an immense variety.
BRITISH CHANTILLY DITTO.
All New Designs, and not to be seen elsewhere.

SILKS BOUGHT AT THE GREAT AUCTION SALES,
last week,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 25,
150 PIECES OF RICH PLAID AND DAYADERE SILKS,
Of Joubert's (late Vidie,)
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In the close engraving, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c. &c.,
which will be sold in accordance of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting the deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings.
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
The Ladies are invited to call and examine an
ENTIRELY NEW SHAPE OF LACE MANTLE,
Just received, and not to be seen elsewhere in the United States.
A MOST DECIDED NOVELTY!
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 68 Lispenard-st.

EMBROIDERED BASQUES.
EMBROIDERED BASQUES,
EMBROIDERED BASQUES,
In cambric and Swiss muslin,
BANDS, BANDS, BANDS,
The handsomest, largest and cheapest assortment to be found at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

MAGIC DRESS SILK.
20 pieces small plaid silks, 7c cents.
100 pieces heavy Bayadere stripes, 62 and 75.
75 pieces gala stripe and plaid at 50, worth 100.
Foulard silks, 50, and 62.
Silk flounced robes at half price.
THIS MORNING, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

SILK ROBES A BANDES,
Received by the Arica, the newest goods of the season, bought in Paris at a great
SACRIFICE.
Viz.: Robes with high colored Toscanis Bands, $22 50 each. Robes with very superb Chene Bands, $40 each
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS!
The first assortment of the City of
SILK MANTILLAS,
embracing
AN ENTIRE NEW LOT OF STYLES,
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 68 Lispenard-st.

LADIES WILL FIND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Rich Summer Silks and Robes,
at ORIN TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NEW CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Drugets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpeting, &c., &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

SHAWLS.
STELLA SHAWLS, BAREGE SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE STELLA SHAWLS.
This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

LADIES WILL FIND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Rich Summer Silks and Robes,
at ORIN TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
will be offered on Monday, the 25th,
MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
Elegant Summer Styles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
With three and four flounces each, full patterns,
At $1 75 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES WILL FIND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Rich Barege Robes, (superb styles,) from $5 to $18,
at ORIN TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SKY BLUE,
DEAR PURPLE, GREEN,
and other COLORED BONNET STRAWS. For sale by
L. H. MOGER & CO.,
No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS AT BIRNEY'S GREAT Glove and Embroidery Store, 251 Grand-st., all styles, 1,000 bands for bonnets, 8 to 50 cts.; 5,000 straw hats and Bicesses, 12 to 75 cents; 15,000 yards ribbons, 2 to 12 cts.; rich trimmings, caps, parasols, mitts, and all other styles laces embroideries and fancy goods from auction. Remember No. 251 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY,
9,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
At 25 cents each,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS! LACE MANTILLAS!
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
All in great variety, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

CHEAP SHAWLS! CHEAP SHAWLS!
100 Plain and Embroidered China Crape Shawls, from auction, great bargains.
Only one price. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors from Monroe.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
At a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent.
12c. Silk robes reduced to 6¼.
$25 silk robes to $15.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 478 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!
One of the best departments in the City,
now on hand,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 478 Broadway.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
IN
SILK and CLOTH BASQUINES.
Please call and examine.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 68 Lispenard-st.

500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
ladies uncirculated,
FROM $5 TO $8 EACH.
Also,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT RICHLY TRIMMED!
Received by the Arica.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
RETAILED AT AUCTION PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
CHANTILLY LACE TALMAS and SCARFS,
With Single and Double Ruffs.
THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 68 Lispenard-st.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
The subscriber would call the attention of the ladies to his stock of
RICH MANTILLAS,
which, for style and beauty, are not excelled by any to be found in this City. JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.
Paris embroidered BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
Richly trimmed with Lace Flounces,
ALSO,
100 EMBROIDERED MANTILLA BODIES, untrimmed.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS—CHEAP.
Barege, Tissues, Organdies, Prints, Brilliants, Delaines, Lawns, Printed Muslins, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PRINTED AND TISSUE FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
(From Auction.)
At $4 and $5 each.
Will be opened on Monday, May 25th,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS AT 56 TO 75 CENTS.
Same new and choice lots
FROM AUCTION,
Ready Monday, May 25.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
BLACK LACE POINTS—A Beautiful Variety.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 68 Lispenard-st.

LADIES WILL FIND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Rich French Foulard Silks, (unique styles,) from 4s. to 6s. per yard,
at ORIN TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES,
GRENADINE ROBES,
FINE APPLE, ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES,
BAREGE ROBES.
A large stock of the above at very low prices.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES AGAIN REDUCED.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have again marked down their silk and robes to such prices as to insure the sale of all their Spring and Summer stock.
Nos. 60 Canal-st., and 47 Howard-st.

SILK ROBES AND RICH SILKS,
NEWEST PARIS STYLES,
Large variety—Cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLACK LACE GOODS
Just received, having been ordered expressly for his sales,
Real French lace Mantillas,
Black trimming laces,
Real French lace points.
JAMES CROPSY, No. 481 Broadway.

20 CASES OF PRINTED LAWNS,
NEW PATTERNS AND FAST COLORS,
At 1s. per yard.
Will be opened on Monday, May 25,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS,
With every other kind of housekeeping goods,
may be found at lowest prices at
BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 478 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS.
A full assortment of Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconets, Cambrics and Mancocks. Also, Dotted Swiss, Mulls, Bishops lawns, etc., for sale at low prices by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LADIES WILL FIND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Rich French Jaconets and Lawns from 1s to 3s. per yard,
at ORIN TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MANTILLAS
of every description
selling off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

EMBROIDERIES CHEAPER THAN EVER.
The BEEKMAN BROTHERS have just purchased a large lot of Embroidered Collars, which they can sell at less than cost of importation.
No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plain and Figured, at 50 to 87.
Grenadine Robes, $2 to $14.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Irish, English and French Poplins and Poplinettes; also several new materials, very desirable, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Curtain Materials, Cornices, Window Shades,
Bands, Tassels, &c. &c. &c.
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

SATIN STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS!
At 75 cents.
ORIGINAL PRICE $1 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.
100 dozens Light Kid Gloves, superior quality, purchased at a great sacrifice, will be sold at
FIVE SHILLINGS PER PAIR.
By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Full assortment of Summer Designs.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICE PRINTED ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
ORGANDIE FLOUNCED ROBES
very cheap, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

THE COMET.—RIBBONS, TRIMMING, &C.—Great sacrifice until the arrival of the comet.—The subscriber, wishing to guard against any very great loss he might sustain should the above unwelcome visitor arrive, prefers to dispose of his rich and varied stock at a great and more reasonable sacrifice, and to give the benefit of the discount of the same to the ladies, to his friends, and to milliners and dressmakers generally. He will mark down a reduction of 25 per cent on all the prices of his goods from Monday, the 25th day of May, 1857. He has received by the steamer last week some magnificent French ribbons, indoor dress trimmings, fringes, gutpure and French silk laces, silks, flowers, and a handsome variety of other fancy and dress goods, trimmings, to which he respectfully solicits a call. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 297 Broadway, between White and Walker sts.

CHANTILLY LACES OF A SUPERIOR make and finish just received. Points, mantillas, flounces, barbs, capes, veils, and coiffures. Also, shawls and mantillas in silk lace, rom $5 up; silk petts in black and white, for basques and many other novelties.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 769 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

EXPERT BE MOVED!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
ELIAS MOLLESON
Has just received the
MAY AND JUNE FASHIONS.
MANTILLAS!
The greatest novelties in Parisian styles just received per last steamer.
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
IN
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MATERIAL.
ELIAS MOLLESON, No. 505 Broadway.

COLGROVE & BARR,
No. 565 Broadway, Opposite the Park,
Are now receiving their Spring Importations of
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
Between Rich Designs in Paper, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Mouldings, with Borders, Fire Screens, Cornices, Window Shades, Fire Boards, Etc.
ALSO, GRAINING AND GLASS PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
WINDOW SHADES,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of the best importations, in full and complete assortment, comprising a large assortment of Damasks and Brocatelles, Damasks and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLES and PRUNELLES and all the different styles of COTTAGE GOODS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest cash prices.

BAYADERE SILKS.
A large assortment just received at
$1 per yard.
Also, new styles Rich Chene Silks
at $1 50 per yard, worth $2.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

STRIPED INDIA FOULARDS!
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
At 50 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 499 BROADWAY.—JUST OPENING—The last and best lot of Rich Dress Goods, consisting of Point D'Angoulême, Brussels, Point and Valenciennes; also, a fresh stock of Sets, Collars and Sleeves to match.
N. B.—10,000 yards real Valenciennes Edging at 4c.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I.
Offices No. 49 Park-r. and
No. 720 Broadway,
HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE in 372 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleaning in their usual superior manner.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.
HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer inducements to
CASH PURCHASERS of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
At No. 313 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.
Just Received—A new supply of fine
MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDRENS' STRAW HATS,
Also,
NEW STYLES OF SUMMER FLATS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS:
JAMES CROPSEY & CO., NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Ever Variety of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Books and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Patented Knives, and a great variety of Rich Cutlery, of the best manufacture, of which also, the best quality of Table Cutlery.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Japan Table Cutlery, Hardware and Cutlery in general, Fishing Tackle, Guns, of our own Make, Mackinaw Blankets, Patent Cocoa Matting and straw. JAMES, SEEDS & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAFF, Nos. 460, 462 and 464 Pearl-st., and No. 146 Canal-st., near Bowery, Once store, New-York, is constantly on hand a large and well assorted assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and chintz, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—R. STONEY, NO. 356 BROADWAY, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library, and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. P. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $35 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 46 Chatham-st., and 67 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE. Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A UNIQUE AND ELEGANT DRAWING-room piano-forte for sale, elaborately finished with four round corners, finished all around alike, back the same as the front, costly rosewood case, 7-octave scale, double scalloped bottom and round, triple massive carved work back and front, carved top, full carved legs to match, the case with vines, grapes, &c., in relief, rich fluted, solid pearl keys, magnificent full pearl inlaid plate, fruit flowers, plants, &c., artistic work of pearl fountains, baskets, fruit birds, &c., in front, superbly finished in style of Louis XIV., French action, and in power equal to an Erard's parlor grand, with overstrung bass, rich, delightful tone; made to order by one of the best makers of this City, to whom reference will be given if desired; is a perfect gem, without fault or blemish, has been carefully kept for three months, guaranteed by the makers, and cost $900; price $625, including carved music-stool. Apply at the residence No. 676 Sixth-av., between 40th and 41th sts., from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Will make an object to a cash purchaser. It has a box for shipping.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WOULD CALL attention to their extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, on exhibition at No. 497 Broadway. Particular attention is called to their elegant Grand Piano-Fortes, pronounced by all who have seen them equal to any instruments manufactured in this country. Both Grand and Square Pianos have their Patent Corrugated Sounding-board, and Suspension Plate. N. P. B. CURTISS, Agent.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three highly merited, making the fifth first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE, grand diagonal 7 octave rosewood Piano, elegant case, and warranted; cost $800; made by one of the best makers; been used a few months; will be sold for $280. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

A NEW AND WARRANTED ROSEWOOD 6½-octave Piano-forte for sale, cost $125, now $75. Superior 7-octave circular scales, at very low price. S. M. AMSLER, No. 358 Bowery.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, APRIL 20, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty-per-cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within eight days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.
N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or lightheir to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR REPRESTIVE forces the hair to grow and makes it curl, pomade, balm, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st. first door from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 125 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors opened to accommodate at 6½ o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1857.
MORE ATTRACTIONS—FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. MARIE RAVEL AND THE
BROTHERS FANFERNA.
Mme. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL, YOUNG AMERICA EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
With the assistance of Mons. Marzetti, Leandre, Grand Ballet action, GENEVIEVE.
La Perchee.....by Mlle. Marie Ravel, Madame Leibrich
KIN-KA.
Wednesday and Thursday, THE WONDERFUL RAVELS in a great entertainment, and the ZANFRETTA FAMILY.
Friday, No performance, in consequence of a full dress rehearsal of the new grand fairy Pantomime of BIANCO, to be produced on Monday evening.
Next Grand Afternoon Juvenile performance, SATURDAY, May 30, commencing at half-past 3 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 472 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS CHINESE FEAST
SCENES, MUSIC, MIRTH AND ENCHANTMENT.
First week of a grand Original, Musical, Magical and Semi Burlesque Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
By Silas S. Sharpe, with new 20 best dressed and gorgeous Chinese Scenes, by the celebrated artist, Mr. T. Bartholomew, of Boston; new music and accompaniments Chinese Costumes, by Mr. TAYLOR; Machinery by Mr. FROST; Properties by Mr. LEAK; original and characteristic Chinese Music, by Mr. F. BUCKLEY; the whole produced at a cost of upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
In order to render the representation as correct as possible, the company will visit Canton, China, and the evening's entertainment will commence with "Aladdin."
N. B.—Over 150 Accomodations for Families, Schools, &c., the Grand Comic Opera of "Aladdin" will be performed on WEDNESDAY, May 27th, in the AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, After the Spectacle.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1857, Twelfth Night,
for the purpose of introducing Mr. Edwin Booth, in the
BRUTUS OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN, ROME,
which will be performed this EVENING and THURSDAY, with the following capital cast:
Brutus.....Mr. Edwin Booth.
Sextus Tarquinius.....Mr. C. Fisher.
Titus.....Mr. Barrett.
Tullia.....Mrs. Parker.
Tarquinia.....Miss Sara Stevens.
With the comedy of OUR WIFE, in which Mr. Fisher, Mr. M. Smith, and the two Mrs. Mandelbs will appear.
Remember—EDWIN BOOTH for two nights only, Tuesday and Thursday.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
MISS POLLY MARSHALL
has the honor to announce that her
FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA
will take place
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday, May 27,)
when a most attractive programme will be presented, including the celebrated
CAPTAIN MOLLY,
and the farcical burlesque of
ANNIE WORTLEY'S LOVE CHARM,
in both of which pieces MISS MARSHALL will appear.
Box Book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
Mr. W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager
THIS EVENING, May 26, will be performed, the musical drama of
FAUSTUS.
Faustus.....Mad. Ponisi | Mephistophelus, Mr. Lorraine
Count Cosmo.....Mr. Barrett | Adine, Mrs. L. W. Davenport
Prices of Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier, or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $8 and $6.
Doors open at 7½—performance to begin at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. WALLACK
will appear on TUESDAY EVENING as
THE STRANGER.
After which, third time, a new comedy, in 3 acts, of
THE RIGHTS OF MAN.
Arthur Ellesmere.....Mr. Lester
Wednesday—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick.....Mr. Wallack.
Box-book open three days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday) May 26,
A new comedy in which
MISS LAURA KEENE
and the whole of her talented company will appear, entitled
A BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.
After which, for the fourteenth time,
VARIETY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the amusing Operetta, entitled NO; OR, THE GLORIOUS MINORITY. Songs, Dances, and the laughable Farce of AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. EVENING, the popular Drama of RUTH CARLEY. THURSDAY EVENING, an entirely new and powerful Drama, now being performed in London with unprecedented success, The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 50 cents; Pit, 18 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $8. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 26, the entertainments will commence with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
SALAMANDRINE;
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Pond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of Original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.—MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, the celebrated
IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GAL,
have been engaged, and will make an early appearance at one of the leading Broadway theatres, due notice of which will be given.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

SPECIAL.—EDWIN BOOTH FOR TWO NIGHTS as BRUTUS—Tuesday and Thursday.
Seats may be secured in advance. No redengagement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,
DISTILLED FROM COAL.
Secured by Letters Patent.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.
The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. T. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Agents for Cornelius & Sons, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 78 Broadway, New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 120 William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 127 Elm-st.; B. EDWARDS, No. 64 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.
Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to
AUSTENS,
General Agents Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 50 Beaver-st.
N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials, prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1828.
This Company continue to manufacture their superior
PREMIUM WHITE LEAD,
Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country for manufacturing
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, AND LITHARGE,
from the raw material.
Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article on the most favorable terms, for cash or credit. They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of
LEAD AND ZINC PAINT,
dry or in oil. Business address,
NO. 160 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, April 20, 1857.
TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Comm'ssioners, No. 32 Chambers st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 20th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City during the entire period in which the books are open,) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Equalization at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
J. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY. They won the Gold Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $5 75 to $36 per case. Price-lists sent free by post.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A COOL, EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation in a family, to take charge of a gentleman's house for the summer, while her services would be required to attend to a few gentlemen or a part of the family; in either city or country. Good unexceptionable, and very careful in everything pertaining to her charge; belongs to the Church of Christ, and has few friends or followers. Can be seen at No. 26 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-COLASS English servant, as cook, washer and ironer; two

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the Police Commission case of FERNANDO WOOD vs. SIMEON DRAPER and others, was decided. Justices MITCHELL and PEABODY agreed in upholding the constitutionality of the Police law, and in dismissing the quo warranto with costs. Thus the judgment at Special Term was affirmed. Judge ROOSEVELT, however, dissents, and renders an opinion, in which he gives his reasons therefor. He thinks the law will tend to the consolidation of power in the hands of the Legislature. The mandamus against Judge RUSSELL was decided, the judgment of the Special Term being affirmed.

The old Police Commissioners did not meet yesterday. The new Board held a regular meeting at which proposals for new Station-houses were received and referred. Charges of disobedience of orders were made by Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER against First-Lieutenant MARTIN of the Fifth Ward. These charges will be examined on Thursday. President DRAPER offered a resolution that "the force at the First Ward Station-house be divided as near as may be, and transferred to the Second and Third Ward Stations equally; this order to take effect on the 1st of June next, and the officers of the present First Ward force to be returned to the rank of patrolmen; and thereafter the three wards be united in one police precinct."

The Board of Councilmen had a busy sitting last evening. A long message from the Mayor was received calling for the establishment of a night watch under the Dongan Charter. The matter was referred to a Special Committee, of which Councilman JONES is Chairman. A resolution to appoint a Convention of five to deliberate on the recent acts of the Legislature, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. [illegible], the new Excise Police Commissioner, has just recovered from his late sudden indisposition. A meeting of the Commissioners will be held to-morrow, at 11 A. M., at the Common Pleas Court-room, City Hall. Meantime the Commissioners are in a quandary as to the number of days they can hold sessions under the new law, and be entitled to the allowed $8 per diem.

The friends of a Prohibitory Law held a meeting in the City Assembly Rooms last evening, and decided in favor of laboring for the enforcement of the new Excise Law, believing the effect of it would be to pave the way for entire prohibition. The meeting was addressed by HORACE GREELEY, WM. E. DODGE, WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Mr. JAY, Mr. CHRISTIAN PEACE and others, and was very well attended.

The officers of the New-York Citizen Volunteers held a special meeting last night for the purpose of reorganizing. Alderman WILSON, of the First Ward, was chosen Commander-in-Chief. He made a speech on the occasion, in which he reflected strongly upon the Republican members of the late Legislature, and declared that the Democracy of New-York City would stand firm for their rights.

Several witnesses were examined at the office of the District-Attorney yesterday, relative to the brutal assaults alleged to have been committed upon the seamen of the ship *Middlesex*, with a view of releasing them from the Eldridge-street Prison, where they have been confined since the 20th of April. On Friday the case was called up before Judge INGRAHAM, when, upon application of the defendant's counsel, the case was postponed to the next term of the Court in October, on account of the absence of a material witness—the Doctor of the ship.

Mr. ZENDLER, of the New-York Medical College, was blown out of his room by an explosion, and everything smashed in the laboratory, where he was attempting to fill a large India-rubber bag with oxygen gas. People in the neighborhood hearing the noise thought an arriving steamer had fired a gun.

The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church yesterday resumed its discussion of the proposed basis of Union, without, however, arriving at any conclusion. In the evening Rev. Mr. FORSYTH, of Newburg, delivered a sermon on the "History of Presbyterianism."

To-day, at 3 o'clock, the members of the Dental profession are invited to meet at No. 8 Great Jones-street, to accompany the remains of Dr. C. C. ALLEN to the Church of the Ascension, to attend his funeral. Dr. ALLEN died on Sunday morning last, in this City.

JONATHAN S. JENKINS, United States Consul at the Navigator's Islands, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Washington on a charge of piracy. The charge is founded on the alleged illegal seizure and sale of property belonging to citizens of the United States. He will be brought to this City for trial, having first landed here on his return to the country.

ORSON PRATT, the Mormon Elder, the telegraph informs us, has been killed by a man named HECTOR, whose wife he had seduced. The occurrence took place on the 14th inst., near Van Buren, Arkansas.

The Police War—The Position of Mayor Wood.

The Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York has *affirmed* the Constitutionality of the Police law of 1857. Its decision to that effect, pronounced at General Term yesterday, will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES, together with the opinion of Judge ROOSEVELT, the only dissenting Justice. This decision deprives Mayor WOOD of all color of right for offering any further resistance to the law upon the ground that its validity has not been affirmed by the judicial tribunals.

We have hitherto maintained that every law duly enacted by the Legislature must be presumed to be constitutional until it is decided to be otherwise by the duly authorized Courts of law. The Legislature is clothed with power to make laws: and Executive officers are required to support and enforce them, until the Judiciary shall have pronounced them invalid. We find this view of the case very clearly and very strongly stated in a Proclamation issued by Mayor WOOD, on the 16th of April, 1855,—immediately after the enactment by the Legislature of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. That law was very generally regarded as unconstitutional, not only by those whose business was to be directly and disastrously affected by it, but by many of the most prominent lawyers of the City and State;—and the expectation seems to have been entertained that the Mayor would not attempt its enforcement until after its constitutionality should have been tested in the Courts of law. The following extract from the Proclamation issued by Mayor WOOD on that occasion will show his views upon that subject:

"Another marked characteristic of the American people, is the universal submission to the governmental forms restricting the powers and duties of the three components of Government, viz.:—The Legislative, the Judicial, and the Executive. The first can only make the laws, the second can only expound them, and the third has no discretion but to see them *faithfully executed*. It is my province to act as agent for the people in one of these departments. I am an Executive officer. I aid in the execution of the laws, and I am bound to do so to the best of my ability. Without agent or responsibility in their crea-tion, so far as the State legislation is concerned, I have no option but compliance [illegible] their enforcement, and to require a compliance in others, as far as I have the ability. It is my duty to exact obedience, and yours to obey. The officer of the law is not accountable for the making of the law; he is bound to execute it pursuant to his oath of office, though the responsibility of the people as the source of all political power cannot be so easily denied. As Mayor I have endeavored to fulfil this duty. Though sometimes painful, yet it has been performed diligently and impartially. I hope to continue without relaxation.

"The act relating to the prohibition of the liquor traffic and consumption is now a law, *holding the same position as any other law, and*, UNTIL DECIDED INVALID BY THE COURTS, *or amended or repealed by the Legislature, should command the same obedience.* So far as its execution depends upon me, I *have no discretion but to execute all my power to enforce it.* It is unnecessary for me to express an opinion in regard to legislation of this character, or of this law; *for, whatever that opinion may be, I cannot without dishonor shrink from a faithful discharge of the trust confided*, whatever shall be the personal consequences to myself. I now call upon the friends of law and order to aid in the performance of this obligation, and IN SUSTAINING THE LAWS—*a principle upon which rests the corner stone of our national prosperity and greatness.* Deeming my course with reference to this subject of interest to those whose occupations are to be affected, and especially to those whose licenses will expire with the year ending the 1st of May ensuing, I have felt it incumbent upon me to indicate it frankly.

FERNANDO WOOD."

Nothing can be clearer or more explicit than this. Mayor WOOD declares that it is his solemn duty to enforce the laws duly enacted by the State Legislature:—that he is bound to regard them *all as valid* until decided otherwise by the Courts:—and that he cannot "without dishonor" shrink from this duty which he has solemnly sworn to perform. His reasoning is perfectly conclusive as to the line of conduct which he should have pursued with reference to the new Police Law. Upon his own showing—in advance of any action of the Courts or officers of the law—he was bound to regard it as constitutional and valid, and to enforce it in accordance with his oath of office.

But *after* the decision of a Court of law the case becomes much stronger. Even the opinions of his legal advisers, in the case already referred to, Mayor WOOD deemed sufficient to overrule his own convictions and to induce a change of action. In regard to that law both R. J. DILLON and A. OAKEY HALL—one the Corporation Counsel and the other District-Attorney, gave opinions that the law was inoperative and void:—whereupon Mayor WOOD, on the 27th of April, issued another proclamation, in which he thus stated his views upon the subject:

"The opinions of my legal adviser are before the public, and their conclusions need but brief reiteration at my hands. In my capacity as Mayor, the Corporation Counsel is, by the Charter, constituted my guide; in my functions as Magistrate, the District Attorney becomes my coöperator. These gentlemen sustain the same relations to me as are held by Attorney Generals to the President or the Governor. *To act contrary to their direction, until it is superseded by* ABSOLUTE JUDICIAL DECLARATION, *would be an illegal assumption, for doubtful powers are thus made certain.* I have no discretion to take any other line of conduct, without doing what would be properly charged as an illegal assumption of power unauthorised by law. Therefore, while standing ever ready to execute all laws faithfully and diligently, to the extent of the means placed at my command, I am, like other executive officers, *confined within the boundaries prescribed by the legal advisers of my office*—to act contrary, would be to violate the law, *or what I am obliged to consider the law, until decided to be otherwise by the Courts.*

FERNANDO WOOD."

Mayor WOOD thus distinctly recognizes *first*, the duty of regarding every law as valid and carrying it into execution, unless otherwise advised;—*second*, the duty of yielding to the opinions of the Corporation Counsel and District-Attorney, in regard to the validity of any law; and *third*, the duty of regarding the decision of a Court of law as final and conclusive, even against his own opinions and those of his legal advisers, *until reversed* by a higher Court. These principles leave him no possibility of escaping or evading the duty of regarding the new Police Law, under the decision of the Supreme Court, as a valid law, and of aiding its enforcement. He may *appeal* from that decision;—but until that appeal is heard and decided, unless a stay of proceedings be granted, the law is in full force and effect. If Mayor WOOD, or any man by his orders, resists the law after its validity has thus been judicially affirmed, he will be legally accountable. If he kills a man in so doing he will be held legally guilty of murder:—and he will not be protected by the plea that he *thought* this decision of the Supreme Court might be reversed.

There is one point in the case which makes Mayor WOOD's position somewhat ridiculous. He claims to be the champion of the rights of the *City* against the *State* authorities. He declares that the people and the officers of the City must be permitted to govern themselves—to make, interpret and execute their own laws, without interference or encroachment from Albany. Judge ROOSEVELT harps upon the same string, and in very much the same strain. Now the Supreme Court, which has just given the decision is a *City* Court. Its jurisdiction is within the City and County of New-York. Its Judges were elected by our own people and represent our local sovereignty. But Mayor WOOD is not disposed to accept their decision. He appeals to *a State Court!* He abandons our local tribunals and looks *to Albany* for a reversal of their judgments! He denounces the State Legislature for meddling in City affairs—but appeals to a State Court against the decision of a City Court. He invokes the action of Judges from Monroe, and Allegany, and St. Lawrence Counties to vindicate the right of New-York City to govern itself, by reversing and overruling the decision of its own tribunal!

We have said nothing of the merits of the Opinion of the Supreme Court as delivered by Judge PEABODY, or of the dissenting opinion of Judge ROOSEVELT, because they have nothing to do with the Mayor's duty in the present state of affairs. Whether the decision shall ultimately be reversed or not, it must stand *until reversed* as the authoritative interpretation of the law; and Mayor WOOD is bound by his oath of office so to regard and treat it.

The Mayor, in his Message sent to the Common Council last evening, betrays a consciousness of the weakness of his position by recommending the organization of a Watch as authorized by the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters! The absurdity of this advice must be apparent to every one who knows anything of the history of legislation in regard to this City. The Mayor insists that these Charters have never been repealed, but are still in full force and authority. It may be well enough to remind His Honor that by the Montgomerie Charter *the Mayor of the City was to be appointed by the Governor of the Province*;—so that if we are to go back to the old Charters for the Government of the City, we may as well make a clean thing of it and begin at the beginning. Gov. KING has just as clear a right, if these Charters are law, to appoint a Mayor in place of Mayor WOOD or to act in "conjunction" with him, as the Common Council has to organize a City watch upon the plan which the Mayor recommends.

Throughout the controversy, which is drawing to its close, the subordinate officers and members of the Police Department have behaved with marked discretion and moderation. They were placed at the outset in a position of cruel embarrassment. They were required to decide between the contending parties,—certain of instant dismissal from the other side, if they adhered to either. The Mayor has done his best to force them into a position of active hostility,—to engage them in violent resistance to the legal Police and thus plunge the City into commotion and bloodshed. We have been saved from this disaster and disgrace by the prudence of the department. While they have proceeded in the regular discharge of their duties, they have abstained from everything like violence on either side and have quietly awaited the legal decision which must eventually determine the contest. The decision already given will go far towards convincing them of the real nature of the service and sacrifice which the Mayor has required at their hands.

Revision of Naval Reform.

This journal was among those which advocated the adoption of some summary process for the purification of our Navy, prior to the authorization of the late Retiring Board. We believed that something of the sort was essential to the good of the Navy itself and to the public service. It was patent to all that this important arm of the National defence was paralyzed to greater or less extent by a host of men quartered upon it who were either morally, mentally or physically disqualified for the duties of the places occupied by them. Some had disgraced themselves and the Navy by drunkenness and other acts of beastiality. Some never had possessed the mental qualifications essential to the position—were notoriously imprudent, rash, headstrong and untrustworthy. Others had in various ways proved themselves destitute of every moral qualification—and still others had for years made the service a mere convenience—wearing the button because it gave them rank and the *entrée* into good society, but managing never to be at all burdened with the practical duties and labors of their profession.

Experience had proved that these incubi were generally able to escape the sentence of a Court Martial. With the aid of influential friends, and a judicious expenditure of soft words in the right quarter, they defied all attempts to bring them up, in the matter of services, to the standard of their comrades, who, with more merit, had fewer friends. The latter, consequently, were compelled to do the work of both, while the drones stood directly in the path of preferment, and so robbed them of the promotion due as the reward of valuable and faithful service. All this needed correction, and there seemed to be no mode of securing it except by the creation of a Board of naval officers, who should have power summarily to strike from the roll, or reduce to half pay, men who had proved their incapacity or unworthiness to fill the places out of which they crowded the deserving. The Naval Retiring Board, accordingly, was organized, and the results are well known.

It is not our present purpose to discuss the propriety of all its acts. We believe that it accomplished much good, although it is not improbable that it was betrayed into some serious errors. We have reason to believe that a small portion of those who fell under its ban deserved a better fate; and there can be no doubt that the Navy still contains a number of officers who richly deserve the severest sentence in the power of the Board to recommend. Still, on the whole, so much of good was done that Congress, the Navy and the public have sustained and indorsed the general action of the Board, and all efforts to set it aside have proved abortive. In order, however, to correct any errors into which the Board might have fallen, Congress subsequently authorized the sitting of Courts of Inquiry to try such of the dropped or furloughed officers as deemed themselves unjustly dealt by, with a view to their restoration to the service if found competent in all respects.

These Courts are now sitting; and we hear every day serious complaints against their mode of conduct, and the course of examination pursued on behalf of the Government. It is to be hoped that all reasonable cause for such complaint will be removed. If the Secretary of the Navy would conserve public confidence in and respect for the mode adopted to free the service of useless or unworthy material,—if he would not make martyrs of those justly punished,—he must take care that no harsh or unjust measures are taken to prevent the men who have been stricken from obtaining restoration to the service if found to have been qualified therefor at the time of their forced "retiring." The passage of the law authorizing those Courts of Inquiry, is an admission of the possibility, not to say probability, of error in some cases; and it behooves the Secretary of the Navy to offer every facility to the elucidation of both cases. Above all, he, and those who act in his name or in behalf of the Service before the Courts, should not fall into the error of supposing it their duty to prevent an aspiring officer from throwing off the load cast upon him by the Retiring Board. Their power is simply and alone to ascertain, by a process of revision, whether the burden was justly imposed.

We are led to these remarks by information seeming to show that the Courts of Inquiry are pursuing a different course. For instance, we are told that, in one case, an officer who seeks restoration is called upon to answer for having many years ago challenged his superior officer, and subsequently resigning his commission, in order to obviate the objection made to the acceptance of his challenge, on the ground of inequality of rank. The whole subject was investigated at the time, the officer was restored to his commission, and years of faithful service elapsed between that occurrence and the adverse recommendation of the Retiring Board. Why should he be called upon, at this late day, to answer upon such a point? The demand is clearly unjust, oppressive and contrary to the spirit of the Congress Law. The question of his physical, mental or moral fitness for the position of a naval officer, *at the time of his proscription*, in no degree depends upon the circumstances attending a youthful indiscretion, especially when that had already been once the subject of adjudication by the proper authority. In the name of common justice we protest against the spirit which prompts such a course of procedure. It is not only unjust to the individuals affected by it, but calculated to reflect discredit upon the country, and infuse discontent, discouragement and consequent inefficiency in the Naval Service.

A Municipal Blister Needed.

The District-Attorney has issued a card, in which he informs the commercial community that the burglars of the City have determined to take advantage of the dissensions and insubordination amongst the Police to make a general raid upon the property of merchants and bankers, and he proposes a system of watch and ward for the purpose of counteracting their schemes. He suggests the propriety of keeping clerks up all night and leaving the shutters partially open, with lights burning inside in the various offices and warerooms, so that the watch may be able to see in, and also we may add, in order that any extra lights the burglars may require in the exercise of their vocation may not attract notice. Such a notification as this emanating from the public prosecutor, is equivalent to saying that the Government of the country is paralyzed, has deserted its post, and that every man must now take care of himself, and put his trust in Providence.

We have been of opinion for a long while that it would come to this some time, and we can only say that if Mr. HALL's information be trustworthy, and his warning given in good faith—and we see no reason to doubt either one or the other—we are heartily glad that the crisis has arrived. We hope the burglars and rowdies will acquit themselves like men, and make as good use of their time as they possibly can. If they have the slightest wish to atone to the community for their past follies and transgressions—and we have no doubt that many amongst them still cherish the hope of regaining the position they have lost—we would cordially recommend their making a descent either upon the offices or private dwellings of our leading citizens. We could hear with some equanimity that they had cleared some of our best mansions of their plate, and carried off the communion service of a few of the more fashionable churches. We think the value of the exploit might be enhanced by the infliction of a sound cudgeling upon half a dozen fathers of families, in the presence of their wives and in their own bedrooms. A few judicious bank robberies, accompanied by violence, and combined with setting fire to one or two ships in the harbor, and a general smash of the Croton water pipes, would form a nice and appropriate conclusion to the whole proceeding.

We desire to see all this accomplished, not we need hardly say, from any inherent delight we take in the contemplation of burglary, arson and sacrilege, but because we are most anxious that those most interested in the promoting of order in the City should be forced into taking some part in the work. We should like, for example, to hear of Commodore VANDERBILT taking charge of a "beat" on some of the piers, and coming off victorious in a few desperate encounters with river thieves and inebriated pugilists, though at the cost of some detriment to his personal appearance. GEORGE LAW, and the eminent fillibustering firm of CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, might render the State some service by taking charge, for a few nights, of the Five Points, and keeping order amongst the denizens of that locality. Messrs. ASPINWALL, GRINNELL, and one or two others of the same position, would look singularly well making their rounds in Wall or William-street, with cudgels and dark lanterns. How edifying it would be, in case they undertake the duties we feel disposed to assign them, if the burglars should inure them to the perils and trials of the position by thrashing them soundly all round, taking their watches and money, and swearing them to secrecy.

Our readers will be, doubtless, astonished to see such hints as the foregoing thrown out in our columns. Under ordinary circumstances, we confess we should be sorry to give utterance to hypotheses of so ferocious a character, but we call all men to witness that these visions are forced upon us by the necessities of the times. Personal animosity to the gentlemen we have named, it is hardly necessary for us to repudiate. We invoke the aid of the burglars and robbers, and pugilists not because we love MORGAN, and ASPINWALL and VANDERBILT and LAW, and GRINNELL less, but because we love New-York more. Desperate diseases call for desperate remedies. It is to the supine and shameful indifference of our well-to-do classes that we owe the outrageous scandals which are now being daily enacted by the rival police authorities of this City, to the great terror and demoralization of the peaceful inhabitants, and the great shame of the whole community. To their selfish absorption in their own affairs is due our Municipal insecurity, corruption, and mal-administration. Exhortation has been lavished on them in vain, and we confess we despair of enlisting them in the public service by any arguments less potent than serious and palpable injury to their persons and property. We should like to see what effect nights of walking, days of toil and anxiety and heavy pecuniary loss would have on those subtle brains and selfish hearts. The Dutch broke down their dykes and called in their terrible foe the Ocean to save them from the yoke of a foreign invader. We call on the law breakers to put an end by their very excesses to the reign of anarchy and confusion.

ISSUE OF THE NEW CENT.—The Mint began the issue of this new Coin yesterday. The first installment was brought to this City by KINSLEY & CO.'s Express. We also received specimens from ADAMS & CO. Large quantities were taken up at the Mint during the day. The coin is a vast improvement over the old one and is destitute of the coppery odor.

QUARANTINE CONTRACTS.—The Quarantine Commissioners have contracted with GEO. L. QUIRK and OLIVER T. HOWARD for the construction of all the necessary fence at the Quarantine grounds, being about 3,000 feet, for 75 cents per lineal foot, not $3 per foot, as erroneously stated.

Messrs. DOBBS & LEWIS have contracted for the erection of the buildings for $3,302 each, according to the plans and specifications prepared by KING & KELLUM, architects.

The buildings, fences, &c., are of light materials and so constructed that they can be easily removed when the permanent location is made.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Delay in the Announcement of Foreign Appointments—Arrest of a U. S. Consul on a Charge of Piracy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

The President is doubtful whether he will be able to make any announcements of Foreign appointments this week.

Lord NAPIER intends giving a grand ball on Thursday night, in honor of the Queen's birthday.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

JONATHAN S. JENKINS, United States Consul at the Navigator's Islands, was arrested this afternoon, on the steps of the State Department, immediately after his interview with Assistant-Secretary APPLETON. The warrant was issued by Justice GODDARD, on a charge of piracy, and was sworn to by Dr. VAN CAMP. The charge is, seizing by force of arms and selling a large amount of property belonging to citizens of the United States, including the cargo of the ship *Eudorus*, in the harbor of Apia. It appears from papers filed in the Department, that on the arrival of Mr. JENKINS there, he formed an Admiralty Court, styling himself Vice-Commissioner, appointed Assistant Judges, Marshal, etc.

The property alleged to have been sacrificed amounted to about £70,000, while that of V. P. CHAPIN and A. VAN CAMP was over $100,000. Mr. JENKINS was committed to await the requisition of the Governor of New-York, where the case must be tried, he having first touched the soil of that State on his return to this country.

The Postmaster-General has allowed the claims of Captain BUCKNAM and KELLY, of $15,000 per annum, for extra steamboat mail service from Apalachicola to Bainbridge, Georgia.

Mr. MORSE, late Special Commissioner to Bogota, has arrived here on business concerning his mission.

New-Orleans papers, of Tuesday of last week, are to hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 17th inst. General HOUSTON had declared himself a candidate for Governor of Texas, and commenced stumping the State.

Com. RIEBAND, Mexican Consul-General at New-Orleans, has been appointed by President COMONFORT agent to represent Mexican interests in the Tehuantepec Transit Company. This, says the *Picayune*, is in acknowledgment of the rights of that Company.

The Foreign Appointments—Views of the President—Disappointments.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24, 1857.

The sybilline article of the *Union*, respecting the appointments for Diplomatic and Consular offices is, no doubt, intended to prepare the minds of some hundreds of Mr. BUCHANAN's friends for a mortifying disappointment. The chief reason why the appointments are not made at once is, that Mr. BUCHANAN is up to his eyes in personal pledges to his numerous friends, which could not be redeemed, even if the number of offices, Diplomatic and Consular, were quadrupled.

Every influential Democrat has a fancy for a Diplomatic position. There must be a great charm in these which so few are willing to quit, after having once tried them. No one of our American diplomats is even willing to come home. Their attachment to courts and aristocratic modes of life must come by nature—because in the circle of foreign diplomacy they are never considered otherwise than as outsiders. They may be in the circle, but they are not of it.

Mr. FAY and Mr. J. R. CLAY have been employed abroad ever since the year 1839; long enough to have become naturalized to foreign soil and weaned from their own. I learn that the rotation principle will be applied to them.

The time will soon come when the United States will be able to dispense with the diplomatic force which is kept up now for no beneficial purpose, except to give salaries to a few party politicians. Where there is any business to be done between the United States and foreign governments, let us send special ministers. But to retain legations at foreign courts is unnecessary for any objects that this Government can properly have in view.

Mr. DICKINSON is still here, and last night was serenaded. It is known that Mr. BUCHANAN would give him any office that he would accept. He was offered the New-York Collectorship and declined it. Some suppose that he will be offered the mission to England but that is doubtful.

It is believed that the Russian mission will go to Illinois. Mr. MCCLERNAND, as is said by some of his friends, had the promise of it some time ago.

The applicants for Foreign Missions who are now here, are expected to retire, after the annunciation in to-day's *Union*. The President has their papers before him, and does not desire to peruse them forever.

All applicants will have another hint next week that they need not wait longer, by the departure of three or four of the Cabinet upon the great railroad excursion.

X. Y. Z.

Presentation of the Elk-horn Chair to the President—Interesting Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25, 1857.

The most interesting feature of the past week, was the presentation, on Saturday last, of the Elk horn chair to the President by Mr. SETH KINMAN, the California trapper. The ceremony took place at 2 o'clock P. M., in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, where was witnessed for the first time the novel and attractive scene of a special public interview between an American trapper of the far-distant Western wilds of the Pacific and the President of the United States. Mr. KINMAN was escorted to the White House by Gen. DENVER of California, Col. SHAMBEAU, and Major ARNOLD HARRIS. The chair had been previously deposited in the East Room, where a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to witness the ceremony. The legs of the chair are made of the horns of the stag or elk, with the antlers forming the back and arms, being highly polished; and the seat of a soft, beautifully dressed white skin. It is very commodious, and seems especially made for ease and comfort. At 2 o'clock the trapper entered the East Room accompanied by his escort, dressed in his deer-skin hunting shirt and trowsers, with his rifle on his shoulder. He wore his hunting shirt open at the neck, exposing a red flannel waistcoat, and the legs of his boots outside of his trowsers. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, spare but well made, and of great muscular power and activity. His features are regular, and rather prepossessing. He has a sharp, keen blue eye, dark chestnut hair, inclined to curl, with full beard and moustache, a shade lighter than his hair. On his entering he was immediately surrounded, and several persons were introduced to him. Col. BUCHANAN, U. S. A., who has been for some time in California, approached the trapper and said:

"SETH, do you know me?"

The trapper, after scanning his features, made a movement of surprise and pleasure towards the Colonel, and said, "Yes, it is not easy to forget your sign—you are Col. BUCHANAN, and I am right glad to see you." The two heartily shook hands, and inquiries were made after mutual friends.

"Do you remember this old shot-pouch?" asked the trapper, putting his hand upon a square leather bag which hung with other trappings over his shoulder.

"I do well," replied the Colonel, "and while I acknowledge its services, I have no longing to be one of its companions again under similar circumstances. I can fully indorse you, SETH."

The trapper then passed on and took his position by the side of the elk-horn chair, leaning upon his rifle, and the assembly formed a large circle around him. The President, entering from the main corridor, was then announced, and the circle opened to receive him. General DENVER stepped forward and formally presented Mr. KINMAN to the President. Mr. BUCHANAN took the trapper by the hand and cordially welcomed him, saying, "I believe you are from Berks County, Pennsylvania?"

"No, Sir," replied the trapper, in a low and modest tone, "I am from old Union. That's my native county. I left it in 1830 for the West, and have since then twice crossed the Rocky Mountains. I return to the States for the first time with the only purpose of presenting to you, Sir, this chair. I killed the elks myself—four of 'em—and it took some time before I could get the antlers that I wanted. This, Sir, is the first piece of cabinet-making that I ever tried my hand at [illegible] it steadfast and true, trusting his hand upon the chair,) so it is bound together by the native ties of [illegible] support to the end of your life, which I hope will be a [illegible] one."

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said: "I accept this chair with great pleasure, and shall value it highly. It will serve to remind me of the wilds of California and the Californians. They are a stamp of men that can be [illegible] I will carry it home with me to Pennsylvania [illegible] I retire from the Presidency, and [illegible] the most pleasing reminiscences of my official career."

Then, turning his attention to the rifle of the trapper, Mr. BUCHANAN said, "What do you call your gun?"

"Long Tom," answered the trapper, "and many a time has my life depended on her sure and steady aim, or I would have been wiped out long ago!"

Again reverting to the chair, the trapper said: "I have never permitted any man to sit in this chair, as I determined you should be the first. I hope, Mr. President, you will now take a seat in it, that I may tell my friends that I saw you sitting in it."

Mr. BUCHANAN smilingly acquiesced, saying, "Certainly, I must gratify you in this as well as myself, (here Mr. BUCHANAN reclined upon the chair,) and it will give me great pleasure in the reflection of having received it at your hands."

While seated, an old backwoodsman quite politely seized the President's hand and attempted to have a parley, but Mr. BUCHANAN shook him off and turned to the trapper, who said:

"You will find, Mr. President, that one fork of the antlers at the foot of the chair will make you a good boot jack, so that you can draw your boots with ease and put on your slippers!" [Great merriment.]

Mr. BUCHANAN having risen from the chair, a Dr. WOZENCRAFT, of California, or some such name, was presented to the President. The Doctor took the occasion to make a little speech, and alluding to the California from which bound the chair, reminded the President of his promise to carry out the iron bands of the Pacific Railroad. Mr. BUCHANAN replied that he always kept his promises, and referring to his services as Secretary of State during the war with Mexico, said he had done his best to acquire California, and it would be his greatest wish to see her more closely bound to the Union with rails of iron and wires of electricity. The audience being over the people, and the trapper and his friends dispersed, highly gratified with the interview.

In connection with this incident, I must mention a historical reminiscence of General PHINEAS LYMAN, to show his remarkable foresight and statesmanship. In 1767, he applied to the British Parliament for an extensive grant of land on the Ohio, contending that if the Colonists were confined to agricultural pursuits there would be but little danger of their becoming independent! But, said he, a period will no doubt arrive when North America will no longer acknowledge a dependence in any part of Europe. He thought it to be so remote, however, at that time, as not to be an object of national policy or human prevention, and that it would be made still more so by opening new sources of agriculture, and widening space, which the Colonists must first occupy.

Space has indeed been widened to the Pacific shores, and could Gen. LYMAN but have witnessed the scene between Mr. BUCHANAN and the trapper, he would have seen his prophecy fulfilled to his utmost astonishment, so far as his prediction of independence, but not as to the policy of opening new sources of agriculture, and widening space to prevent it.

General HORNSBY, of Nicaragua, is in this City. The news by the next steamer from General WALKER's army is confidently expected to be victorious, and, in that event, the Government is prepared to send down a Minister at once.

DUDLEY A. MANN, late Assistant-Secretary of State, is here, and in great glee at the prospects of increasing the commerce of the South, growing out of his projected line of steamers between Chesapeake Bay and Europe.

It was rumored on the street that Major HARRIS had been offered the Governorship to Utah, and had declined. Major BEN MCCULLOCH is looked for daily, and it is thought he will be made to accept it.

Gov. DICKINSON, of New-York, is here, and called on the President three times on Saturday. He was serenaded Saturday night at Willard's, and made a speech.

UNO.

Mail Robbery at the West.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 25.

The mail from this city for Terre Haute, supposed to contain a large amount of money, was robbed at Mattoon last week. No clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrators of the robbery.

From Boston.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES—EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.

BOSTON, Monday, May 25.

The annual Religious Anniversaries commenced here to-day with a fair attendance. The proceedings up to this evening have been mostly preliminary.

PRATT's powder mill in Acton blew up this morning. There was no loss of life, but considerable damage to property.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, May 26.

A fire broke out in the flouring mill of W. S. WEED & Co., in this place, at about noon to-day. The flames are still raging, and have consumed, besides the mills, six dwellings and four barns. Loss thus far about $4,000. Partially insured.

FIRE AT CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON, Monday, May 25.

The carriage manufactory of PHELPS & DUDLEY, with some adjoining buildings in Charlestown, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000.

The Fruit Crop of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 26.

The Executive Committee of the Kentucky Horticultural Society say that the fruit crop generally will exceed the general average, but that the crop of peaches will be light.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 25.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain MURRAY, from New-York, arrived at twelve o'clock on Saturday night.

A CHEMIST BLOWED UP.—While Mr. ZENCKER, one of the chemical assistants in the New-York Medical College, was engaged, last evening, in filling a large India rubber bag with oxygen gas, an explosion ensued from its too rapid generation. The bag had already received two charges of oxygen, prepared from the chlorate of potash. During the passage of the third charge the gas generated with such rapidity as to distend the bag to its utmost capacity, and then violently burst it. The concussion was so forcible as to break every window glass in the Laboratory, and nearly deafen the experimenter. The strong copper generator and the Doctor's spectacles, strange to say, were uninjured, though the Doctor was urged at lightning speed through an unopened door into the Faculty room.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION.—The schooner *Arabella*, which arrived at this port on Saturday last from Aspinwall, New-Granada, brought a contribution to the Washington monument, supposed to be erecting at the federal city, in the shape of a block of stone from the Obispo quarry. The stone is the gift of the Panama Railroad Company, and is to be forwarded in the name of the American residents at Panama, who contributed the necessary funds to have it properly dressed and inscribed. The quarry from which it was taken is on the line of the Panama Railroad about four hundred feet this side of the lower Obispo bridge. It will be forwarded to its destination by the officers of the Panama Railroad Company, to whom it is consigned.

THE SUMMER COME.—The sun yesterday threw off all restraint, and came out strong. The speedy shedding of Spring overcoats and the donning of linen hats and thin shoes, gave unmistakable indications of a summery time fast coming. It did not need a thermometrical observation to show that the weather was undeniably hot. The mercury marked 80° in our office at 2 o'clock, and at 6 had descended only to 78°.

A DROWNED MAN.—Mr. JOHN L. BROWN, bob-keeper of pilot-boat *Jacob A. Westervelt*, No. 10, when abreast of Coney Island, this morning, picked up the body of a dead man. After towing him into Quarantine, he was given in charge of the Coroner of that county. He is apparently about 35 years of age, has on a woolen under shirt, cassimere pants, cotton [illegible], no coat. Supposed a seaman.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Another new piece was produced at this establishment last night, in the shape of a two-act comedy, with the proverbial title of "A Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush." It is a London piece, brought out some seasons ago, and, to our mind, unnecessarily revived now. The plot is narrative rather than dramatic; the treatment prosaic and prosy; the dialogue dull, and the characterization conventional. These are the leading points of a very moral and very dull piece. A wealthy country squire, with two nephews, one of whom he proposes to disinherit, makes his will, and causes his death to be announced to the interested parties. The nephews meet at the old hall; the fortunate one proves himself to be a heartless spendthrift and coxcomb; the other is all remorse, regret and grief. A great deal of insolence and a great deal of modest virtue are brought in contrast, and the Squire perceives that his favoritism was well nigh proving gross injustice. He discovers himself at the right moment, and virtue is rewarded beautifully. The improbabilities of this story are magnificent. Nephews usually know the uncles from whom they expect inheritances; and legatees seldom [illegible] until they are certain of their good fortune. But in this instance, they are profoundly ignorant of the Squire's personal appearance, and know all about his Will long before it is opened.

Although in two acts, the play is long enough to be divided into three. It is written with quiet skill, but there are no situations of dramatic power, and the dialogue is [illegible] unrelieved. Miss KEENE has produced the piece with her usual care, and sustained the principal rôle with her wonted ability. Mr. WHEATLEIGH, in a character for which he is not well fitted, lost an individuality, and was therefore successful. Mr. BURNETT, as the Squire—afterwards disguised as a steward—was good. The other characters [illegible], and were sufficiently well cast. The gentlemen who play the servants, however, should endeavor to simulate the gait of domestics, and not stroll about as if they were honored guests of the house.

The Comedy will be repeated to-night.

Convention of Spiritualists.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—MORNING SESSION.

The Spiritualists assembled again yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Mechanics' Institute, Fourth avenue. There was a larger attendance than on the previous days. Mrs. ELIZA KENNEY, the President, opened the proceedings by reading a portion of Scripture. The Lord's Prayer was then recited, and a hymn sung by the audience.

The first speaker was Mr. THADDEUS S. SHELDON. The question which he undertook to discuss was: "Have persons in the spirit-life unfolded any models of their purposes and plans?" He maintained that spirits had communicated the fact that electricity could be so applied as to propel ships with greater power and more economy than steam. There were constructionists and destructionists. Both were necessary—but this age was given to construction, though, to bring that about, destruction often had to go before. The law of nature was benevolent and self-answering. Where there was a desire there was certain to be a supply, and a self-motor, a machine that should move of itself, was now the one thing wished for, the universal desire of man. The question was the construction of such a machine. Here the revelations of the spirit-world had come to the aid of man, and now a machine was in existence—not invented, not created by man's wisdom, but discovered. The spirits communicated the intelligence how certain pieces of metal should be connected, and points of wire arranged, so as to produce motion. Electricity was the great motive power. Hence the new instrument, or machine, was called an electric motor. Not only ships could be propelled by it, but nations would communicate with each other without the aid of wires or sub-marine cables, and the planets, by its means, would hold mental communication.

Mr. S. C. HEWITT, of Boston, then exhibited a model of this new motive power. By the agency of the spirits, he gave the audience to understand that perpetual motion had been discovered. The machine, it is true, would wear out; but that was its only drawback. There was a current of electricity passing from the north to the south, which differed from elemental electricity, inasmuch as it was continually passing in currents while elemental electricity was generally diffused. The model before them was designed to receive its motive power from two plates which would be placed above it and would communicate electricity through it just as man received the vital power through the brain. It was called the electric motor and was presented to the world by the spirits, who wished to be known as the "Association of Electricizers." The parties to whom the idea was communicated were totally unscientific men. As for the model itself, it was wonderful in its adaptability to all purposes for which machinery was now used. It was braced together by metal bands of copper and zinc, so arranged that the electric current might be readily received. Perpetual motion, by means of these electrical currents, was thus revealed, and the world would be benefited, to a degree beyond calculation, by the revelation. The model, it would be seen, corresponded to the human form. But an electrical ship, that would be made from an idea revealed by the spirits, would be formed like a duck, and get its motive power mainly from the atmosphere.

It is the intention of the Spiritualists to publish a book, describing this perpetual motion machine, and the duck, very fully and particularly. It will be octavo size, and contain 800 pages.

Mr. SHELDON made some more remarks on the same subject, after whom

Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS said that, the popular notion of perpetual motion was erroneous. The idea that the machine employed to produce must never wear out, was quite a fallacy. A wheel driven by Niagara Falls would be perpetual motion, although the wheel would would of course wear out; so a grist mill was perpetual motion while it lasted. But the true perpetual motion must derive its power from nature, because Niagara Falls could not be carried around as a motive power for mills, but Nature provided sufficient forces to accomplish her ends, and in the model before the Convention perpetual motion was revealed.

Mr. ORVIS spoke at some length, eulogizing the grandeur of the revelation of the new motive power. It was so great that it told its origin at once. It could not be the invention of man. It must come from the spirit-world, a far higher sphere than ours. SWEDENBORG had predicted the day of its discovery as the year 1850, and that was about the time when the spirits first began to reveal it, or if it was not, a year or two made no great difference. SWEDENBORG was the most wonderful man of science the world had ever produced. Let everybody pay heed to these discoveries. Let the Greeleyites and the Fourierites pay heed to them. Let everybody who had ever felt aspirations in favor of human regeneration pay heed to them, for their effects upon the world were at present incalculable.

The meeting adjourned at one o'clock till the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Shortly before 3 o'clock P. M., the meeting reassembled. There were about one hundred people present. After the Lord's prayer, in metrical form, had been sung by the audience, the lady President leading off, Mr. S. C. HEWITT exhibited a model of a house, which he said was communicated to him by the spirits as a new style of architecture, which was to correspond to the spiritual progress of human nature. The human body was the model of all things, and the idea of this building was derived from the human body. It was true that by simply looking at the model, we saw little that resembled a human body, but when it was opened the resemblance would appear. In the human body there were three regions, the brain, or the intellectual region, the chest, or the vital region, the abdominal, or the nutritive and digestive region. As these performed their various functions in the human economy, so correspondentially they were represented in the new order of architecture. There was the cupola of the house for the brain. The story below corresponded with the chest. It was the vital part, it was the lungs of the building. There were the bedrooms, the sitting rooms, the parlors for recreation and amusement, while in the lower story you had the abdominal part of the building, the eating rooms and kitchen. The wings of the building corresponded to the arms and shoulders. The cupola, as he had said, was the receiving brain of the house, and was constructed in analogy with the brain of a human being. In this cupola, study, reading, writing, thinking, would be carried on. All the intellectual labor of life would go on here, and by it the walls would be magnetized as the bones in the body are magnetized with the life that is proper to them.

The next story corresponded to the face, the windows representing the eyes and the door that opened on the balcony, the mouth. As the eyes were used for observation, so these rooms must be devoted to scientific and astronomical purposes, and at their windows telescopes could be placed for lunar and stellar observations. It would be noticed that in the interior of the building there was a large well-hole. That corresponded with the spinal column, and as the spinal column conveyed impressions direct to the brain, so this was intended as a "lift," an ascending room; in short, by which things might be raised from the lower to the upper stories, or people might ascend in it, in preference to mounting the stairs. By means of this ascending room or spinal column, it would be easy to communicate with the brain or cupola.

Mr. HEWITT went on to describe the remaining stories in the same manner. There was the neck of the house, and its chest, which had a multitude of rooms. There were also the breasts of the house, in which invisible musicians were to be placed, to give delight to those who sat in the front within. In the rear of these were the mother's receiving-room and the mother's seclusion room. Near by was the worship-room. The house had a back-bone, for the spirits had first told him, "Above all things, get a back-bone;" and the audience might see that the house he had made was a very good back-bone.

At this point a German, in a very excited state, appeared at the door. He raved out something in his own language, which, before the close of the meeting, was translated to the audience by a young man, a friend of the said German. According to the translator, the German exclaimed that inasmuch as the Conference would not receive his teachings, he would shake the dust from his garments and leave them. And he did shake his garments and stamp his feet when he left.

Mr. HEWITT, in reference to the interruption, remarked that they had to receive everything, of course, and to judge of it as they would. He then proceeded to illustrate further the spiritual style of architecture. The work was performed in the abdominal region—the cooking and domestic work; the eating also went on there. The cellar or depository was there; also the ice house or preservatory, for in the new order of things they did not dig into the earth, because they wished to escape earth-exhalations. Their motto rather was—"Set your house up as well as you can." The entire house, they would see, corresponded with the serial law, which was triune.

The spirits, Mr. HEWITT proceeded, directed the house to be built of a new cement, to correspond with the bones of the human body in strength and magnetic power. Bones have glutinous and mineral elements, and there was to be a correspondential likeness in the walls.

The way Mr. HEWITT was led to prepare this model was curious. The spirits directed him to get a human skeleton and examine it. He was unable to get one put together, so he had to join one together for himself, and it was a good job he had to do so, for it gave him a lively idea of the human frame. In the night he would place the chart under his pillow, and in the morning he would have revelations. Lying awake on his bed, he had electrical flashes of circles, which taught him that his rooms must be either circular or oval.

It was the most convenient and economical structure that the world had ever seen. It was fire proof, and would endure from generation to generation, because we did not need to change the essentials of the human body. The dress only, which was merely an ornament, it was necessary to change. It was, as he said before, a triune principle, a practical trinity applied to architecture.

There was another advantage belonging to the building. It might be cast entire out of liquid flint or quartz rock.

Mr. HEWITT having demonstrated the capabilities and beauties of the new spiritual style of architecture, the President proceeded to read a communication on "A New Form of Government," received from the Association of Governmentizers in the spirit world. The spirits advocated what they called a Divine Government, in which the perfect equality of the sexes was maintained, and in which right, not might, was to be the golden rule, and justice, love and truth, the guiding principles. Slavery was treated with severe reprehension. "Mene, mene, Tekel, Upharsin," was written upon the American nation, which would shortly be dashed in pieces like a potter's vessel. In the new form of government everybody would dwell in perfect independence; each person would be his or her own judge, and nobody, however near or dear, would interfere, and say "You shall not pursue your own individual course."

Some little debate, and a few interruptions from unmannerly persons, followed the reading of this document. The lady President had once or twice to enforce order. About 6 o'clock the Conference adjourned for two hours.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the evening session, JOHN ORVIS attempted to show what Spiritualism proposes to do, and stated some seven propositions, which he expounded at length, embracing all that relates to the development of man in his social, material and spiritual state, and the agencies to be employed for the bringing in of the new dispensation. Mr. GODDARD, JOHN M. SPEAR, Mr. ANDREWS and several others followed. A collection was taken to make up a deficiency of $80 in the expenses of the Convention; the President announced that Mrs. CORA HATCH would lecture at the Brooklyn Institute on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and they then adjourned, apparently pleased with their success.

Reorganizing of the New-York Citizen Volunteers—Alderman William Wilson Elected Commander-in-Chief.

A special meeting of the officers of the New-York Citizen Volunteers was held on Monday evening, at SHERWOOD'S, corner of Broadway and Worth-street, to reorganize the Citizen Volunteers, and elect a Commander-in-Chief.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and on a motion of Col. WALTERS, WILLIAM WILSON, Aldermen of the First Ward, was appointed Chairman, and JOHN CREIGHTON Secretary.

The Chair then made a few remarks respecting the immediate reorganization of the Volunteers, and hoped that every officer interested in the welfare and prosperity of the City, would stand nobly to the helm, and show the Black Republicans that the citizens of New-York were not always to be led blindfolded with their low and unprincipled acts.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Whereas, We have reason to and do believe that there exists unlawful and secret association in our midst to do the bidding of the Albany Regency in carrying out the object of its nefarious legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will at all hazards prepare to support our municipal authorities in their worthy opposition to the Black Republican Junta, the Albany Regency, and all its minions.

Resolved, That we form a military organization for the purpose of sustaining the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York in their legal action in regard to the laws affecting this City, passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, members of the Volunteer Target Companies, members of Independent Military Companies, and citizens of the City and County of New-York, do hereby organize, and the said organization to be known as the New-York Citizen Volunteers; the same to be governed, as near as possible, *by the rules and regulations of the United States* Army; such organization to be one division of one District, comprising the whole City and County of New-York.

Resolved, That we, to effect and carry out the object of this our organization, do hereby select and appoint WM. WILSON Commander-in-Chief of the New-York Citizens Volunteer, assigning to him the rank and title of Major-General, with all the usual and accompanying powers.

Resolved, That until further orders, each District shall be divided into twelve Regiments and four Brigades, as follows:

First Regiment—First, Second and Third Wards.
Second Regiment—Fourth Ward.
Third Regiment—Fifth and Sixth Wards.
Fourth Regiment—Seventh and Tenth Wards.
Fifth Regiment—Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards.
Sixth Regiment—Seventeenth Ward.
Seventh Regiment—Eighth and Ninth Wards.
Eighth Regiment—Fourteenth Ward.
Ninth Regiment—Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.
Tenth Regiment—Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards.
Eleventh Regiment—Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards.
Twelfth Regiment—Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

The First, Second and Third Regiments compose the First Brigade. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Regiments, the Second Brigade. The Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments, the Third Brigade, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments, the Fourth Brigade.

Resolved, That the several Companies shall immediately proceed to organize, and shall elect their Company officers. The Captain elected to report forthwith a revised and certified copy of his Roll to the Commander-in-Chief at his head-quarters. The Inspector-General, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, will assign Companies to their respective regiments, and under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, will, without delay, assign the several regiments to their appropriate Brigades.

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief shall select from the Captains of the Companies, and appoint the several field officers, and also select and appoint the several Brigadier-Generals, who, upon their appointment, shall be notified thereof, and upon their acceptance the Commander-in-Chief shall issue to each their respective Commissions, no person to be entitled to exercise the functions of an officer, without such Commission.

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief is invested with full power to constitute new Regiments or Brigades which, in his opinion, the exigencies of the occasion may require.

The undersigned hold themselves bound in honor to comply with all the foregoing resolutions.

On motion the election of WM. WILSON as Commander-in-Chief was made unanimous, whereupon Mr. WILSON arose and addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am greatly obliged to you for the honor you have done me, in electing me your Commander-in-Chief. Knowing full well the responsibility that awaits me, I depend greatly upon your support. I take this opportunity to state to you, in order that you may not be misled by any outside influence, that the card published in several of the papers, emanating from HENRY WILSON, Ex-Commander-in-Chief, requires some little explanation. It is not only due to you, but to my associates and the integrity of our municipal existence, and to my relatives, as well as to the cherished City Government under which, as franchised, free American citizens, we have so long happily dwelt in conformity to the principles of true (not Black) Republicanism.

I agree with Mr. HENRY WILSON that he had no power or authority in this matter, or that he had any business to meddle or interfere in the matter at all. The object of the organization against which Mr. HENRY WILSON directs the scope of his communication, purporting to emanate from headquarters, was fully expressed in the resolutions forming the basis of organization, which were, that "Whereas, as we have reason to, and do believe, that unlawful and secret associations are in our midst, to do the bidding of the Albany Regency, that we, as citizens, should be in readiness to defend the rights and property of this, our noble City's. It was true we did not call upon the Mayor Wilson and associates, who we are all happy to associate, but we are in downright earnest in this matter, and desire among us none but those who will enter heartily into the cause and indorse the resolutions we have here adopted. I am happy to state that if they yet wish to become members of our organization, or the New-York Citizen Volunteers, it is not too late.

As to politics, I would say that politics is the burden of our opponents. We pride ourselves on being Democrats of the first water, and intend to be so known and recognized. We are also proud of being active as well as professed lovers and defenders of our municipal rights, which are the outside bulwarks of our national liberties.

Mr. CREIGHTON then made a few remarks, in which he stated that his attention had been called to the article of the late Commander-in-Chief—HENRY WILSON, in which he remarks that the sapient wisdom contained therein would compare favorably with the choicest gems of a Bunsby. He stated that he was selected to command the Volunteer Parade, but if the Volunteers had had their choice he was the last man they would elect to that position. A Committee was then appointed to obtain suitable head-quarters, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. H. N. Wild's Opinions on the Police Law.

TO THE PUBLIC: On Saturday last I promised that on some future day I would give my views more at length in relation to the present position of affairs and the duty of the people at the present crisis:

1. I assume that the duty of the people is to support all laws enacted by our Legislature and approved by the Governor, until such laws are repealed or nullified by the proper tribunals.

2. I own that no Government, representative in its character, can long survive successful resistance to its laws.

3. That there is infinitely greater danger in resistance to law, in a City like this, than in the rural districts, for two reasons. 1. The population in its character and pursuits is different. In the country the population is staid and industrious, all having some pursuit, honest in itself, which they daily follow. Their employment is mostly agricultural, and the tillers of the earth are great self-governing people. In the nature of their vocation there is nothing to excite to disobedience of the law, or to impel to anything but sober, quiet, well directed action. There no business interests clash; all follow kindred pursuits. Here it is different. This City is crowded with all classes and descriptions of people, from the industrious frugal laborer and merchant that grow rich by their industry and frugality, to the lowest vagabond who seeks to acquire by taking without consideration what industry has accumulated. Rascality is here reduced to a science. Burglars, thieves, rioters and law-breaking persons who are resident here and have emigrated from all parts of the earth, flourish most and succeed best when law is disregarded and the lawless hold sway. That the lawless of this City are now striving to get possession of its government there is no doubt. To substantiate this let a few facts be submitted to a candid, conservative people. What first do we behold? The Mayor arrayed in open opposition to the laws of the State; attempting to resist, by his own will, the solemn enactments of our Legislature, under the specious pretence that the law is unconstitutional "*in his opinion*." What is the natural result of such a position assumed by him? Let me illustrate:

A man is arrested by a patrolman; the officer is clothed with all the paraphernalia of his office, on his breast glitters the star, his gilded buttons and baton bespeak him a man of authority; the criminal sees all these, but determines he will not submit; the Patrolman inquires the reason; he is answered that the law authorizing his arrest for the crime which he has committed is "*unconstitutional*," *in his opinion*, and demands that he shall be allowed to go at large until he can have the question legally decided. What answer, think you, the officer would give? He would say, your opinion in relation to the law may be right, but until that question is determined, you must submit to it as it is. *The person arrested would cite the example of the Mayor*; and it must be admitted that there would be force in the example. Hence the danger of persons in power and place setting the example of insubordination to the law.

Next we see the Common Council of the City refusing to yield obedience to the requirements of the law, and in a most unusual manner laying on the table unread, most respectful communications from the Police Commissioners, asking them to furnish the property required by the law, and when some fair minded members of their Board made an honest effort to save the City the unnecessary additional taxation, for providing other Station Houses, appurtenances, &c., that effort was smothered by a refusal to hear read the resolution they offered. This clearly shows that all of the present opposition to the Police Law, is made upon political grounds, and the struggle from the Mayor to the patrolmen, is to retain political power.

Intimidation is the weapon that tyrants always use, but the last to which a liberty loving people should submit.

Acting upon the hypothesis that the fears of this great community could be reached, his Honor, the Mayor procured, as I believe, unauthorized persons belonging to a volunteer militia association, to speak in terms calculated to overawe the people in the assertion of their rights, and coerce submission from a law-loving, and, as I believe, a law-abiding people.

This last effort has met with a most signal rebuke from the authorized officers of that volunteer corps. I am happy, as a member of that association, to say, that if the unpleasant necessity should ever occur, that they must buckle on the armor of the soldier and arm themselves with weapons of destruction, and march to conflict, it will be to resist invasion, put down insurrection and in defence of the laws of the country.

Under this view I have no hesitation in calling upon the conservative citizens of this City, with whom I have long been connected as a citizen and business man, to aid me in putting down this spirit *of rebellion to the law, come it from what quarter it may.*

As business men it behooves us all to set our faces against this high-handed attempt to trample the law under foot; by so doing we shall give evidence to our own citizens that our determination is to sustain the laws, be they what they may, until repealed or nullified, and it will give the assurance to all persons of all States, that here in the great metropolis their property and business interest are safe and entirely secure from the wantonness of usurpation, from the grasp of the ambitious, and the sway of tyrants.

Citizens of New-York, in defence of your own honor I call upon you to assert through all the avenues open to the expression of public opinion, your reprobation of the present attempt to nullify the laws. Set the seal of condemnation upon the brow of every man that counsels resistance. Speak in your own language; it will be heeded, and it will quiet the waters now disturbed by designing persons, and you will bring back New-York to what she naturally is, a law-abiding City. Speak and you will silence the whispers now heard by the deafening, swelling sounds of well-grounded indignation, and prevent the recurrence of the disgraceful scenes witnessed here within the last few weeks. Speak, for the character of our own citizens is involved. Act and redeem the fair fame of our own New-York, and while passion is battling for supremacy, let reason hold the helm.

The public's obedient servant,

H. N. WILD, No. 408 Broome-street.

ALTERED $20's ON THE MARKET BANK.—A woman went to No. 98 Bowery, (DONNELLY'S,) on Saturday, and bought a carpet, ordering it sent to No. 109 St. Mark's place, saying that she would pay for it there on delivery. It was sent. She received it, and paid for it five $20 bills on the Market Bank of this City. When the porter presented the bills to the cashier of the store, something suspicious about one of them led him to send it over to a neighboring bank, where it was pronounced all right. Still the vignette was not that of the Market Bank $20's, and it was thought safe to look up the matter. Mr. DONNELLY sent up to No. 109 St. Mark's place, and learned that a lady and gentleman called in the morning, seeing the "To let" on the wall, and had engaged to rent rooms and pay the advance therefor in the evening, but wanted the privilege of putting in a new carpet *immediately*. Soon after the carpet came and had been paid for, they professed that it was the wrong carpet, and so sent it away, after which they no more appeared at 109 St. Mark's place. At three banks at which the bills were presented by the cashier, they were said to be good, but on presentation at the Market Bank they were pronounced to be altered $1's. The vignette of the $20's is a spread eagle. The altered has the vignette of the $1's, viz., a market scene—cattle, &c. Look out for them, for they are admirably executed, and well calculated to deceive.

COMING THE GRAB.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a young "knuck" named HUGH RILEY crept stealthily behind the counter in the book store of Mr. ANDREWS, No. 142 Nassau-street, and reaching to the money drawer, took therefrom $110 in bank notes, gold and silver. He was just escaping with the booty, when Mr. ANDREWS, who was seated at a desk in the lower end of the store, espied him and gave chase, expecting that he had been committing a theft. RILEY fled down Beekman street, Mr. ANDREWS following crying "Stop thief." Officer WINTERING, of the Second Ward, hearing the alarm, joined in the pursuit and soon captured the fugitive and conveyed him to the Station-house. On searching him the whole of the stolen money was found hid beneath the lining of his coat. He will be examined to-day at the Lower Police Court. RILEY resides in Water-street, and is one of a crowd of bad boys who go about daily in search of plunder.

Ship *Robert L. Lane* [illegible] kept free; will telegraph [illegible] have not heard if she is [illegible] ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., [illegible] writer's agent, left the day [illegible] charge of the R. L. Lane [illegible]

You will send a good steamer and steam pumps; on bring the ship R. L. Lane to New-York; nothing can be done here without great expense. (By telegraph to T. RICHARDSON.)

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD EXCURSION.—The Old Colony and Fall River Line and the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroads were omitted on our tickets. They join with the other roads in passing our guests free of charge.

CHARLES GOULD, Treasurer,
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.

☞ The Tammany Society held a business meeting last evening, at Tammany Hall. Mr. SELDEN was installed in his new office, he having been absent at the previous meeting, and some routine business transacted.

☞ The Manhattan Gas Company are making preparations to extend their mains the present season, through all the streets and avenues, to the extremity of their district, which extends to Seventy-ninth-street. The Bloomingdale road is now lighted to that point every night.

The Death of Eugene Grellet—Letter from his Fellow-Prisoners.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* having made certain [illegible] relation to the death of GRELLET, his [illegible] prisoners have addressed the following letter to [illegible] which translated reads thus:

[illegible] from whatever motives, have falsified [illegible] the affair of the French Northern [illegible] living have no alternative but to accept [illegible] of the misfortunes inseparable from [illegible] when misrepresentation is directed [illegible], we appeal to your impartiality [illegible] you can have no motive for [illegible] to truth.

[illegible] of the 23d you say that permission was [illegible] granted to remove to the Hospital our brother and companion in captivity. Twenty persons will testify, any day, that this permission had not been granted up to the last moment, except within the rigorous limits prescribed in the judgment of Judge DAVIES. Before death his friends would have waived this consideration, notwithstanding the six months' imprisonment he had already suffered; still, he must have some money to be received at the Hospital. This we had not, and when we asked it, it was refused. Upon no principle of natural justice can the party against whom the law has pronounced be deprived of the necessities of life upon the seizure of their money.

You say also that the condition of the invalid was not alarming—that he seemed to have drawn the last breath without suffering. It is true, his illness had not presented to the physician of the prison any occasion for alarm, who desired to see only now the bilious fever, and now the neuralgia; but to us his condition had been alarming from the first; from the commencement one of us predicted death from congestion of the brain; and all of us agreed that death was inevitable unless the patient could receive immediate and energetic measures of relief.

As to his drawing his last breath without pain, that is another thing. We trust that at some future time, the seven prisoners who occupied the same cell, attesting their inability to sustain the spectacle of his delirious agony, and his cries of pain during the last three days of his life, will do justice to this assertion. Upon the night of his death, the disordered struggles of soul and body went so far, that the keeper of the prison, certainly deceived by a blind, but natural confidence in his physician, proposed, at supper time, to confine him for the night in a separate cell.

The next morning they found him dead in his bed, you say; but do you know how? In the evening, after a most animated discussion with the physician, in which we attempted to convince him of the critical condition of the patient, we were compelled to yield our own opinions, and coincide with him, that the only remedy to administer to him was an anodyne. The dose but half administered, the invalid slept for six hours. We had been without rest for three nights, and thus worn out, we slept without suspicion of the fatal error of the official physician of the prison, but when one of us awoke, life was extinct. But do you know of what he died? He died from cerebral congestion, which, in the twenty-second day of his development, had produced five abscesses in the brain.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that in your impartiality you will give this letter a place in your columns, we have the honor, &c.

[Signed,]
GRELLET,
A. PAROT,
A. DAVID."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

THE SUCCESS
Attending the introduction of
GENIN'S GEM,
or; BEAVER CASSIMERE,
is without a parallel in the entire annals of hatting. So entirely new is the general contour of this magnificent issue of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, as to attract at once the attention of all who see it. So universal its success, as to render it the shining mark of Beauty in every fashionable circle.

"The GEM" is unrivaled, in point of lightness its weight almost fabulous; the color vieing with the soft tinting of the Dove, and the materials, workmanship, trimmings, &c., perfectly inimitable.

Unlike all former issues, and all other hats, it stands alone, "Peerless in its Beauty," the "Great Original," and can be had only at the store of the inventor,

JNO. N. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported
by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels,
at marvelously low prices.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING,
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

PATENT SPRING BEDS. PATENT SPRING Underbeds, and Pure Hair Mattresses. We manufacture and offer for sale the best beds ever sold in this or any other market. A personal inspection will satisfy any one of the correctness of what we state. Our hair mattresses are well made, from the best quality of imported curled hair, and are warranted equal in quality to any other, and at a less price.

Dealers and others will consult their own interest by examining our beds before purchasing elsewhere.

The rooms of the Lafarge House, of this City, are furnished throughout with our Patent Spring Beds.

C. B. & W. STRATTON, Agents,
No. 369 Canal-st.,
East of Broadway.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONers have made their appointment of Deputy Superintendent, but MACKENZIE reserves to himself the sole superintendence of the manufacture, importation, and sale of his splendid Mantillas, Nos. 45 and 47 Brandreth Building, Canal-st.

AT LAURA KEENE'S AND WALLACK'S THEAtres may be seen every night next week samples of the [illegible] imported, manufactured and sold by MACKENZIE, at his establishment, Nos. 45 and 47 Brandreth Building, Canal-st., and worn by the élite of fashion who attend them.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. Those who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 9s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain, [illegible], all shades, 3 ply [illegible] from 3s. to 5s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from [illegible] to 2s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Curtain Materials, &c.

J. HYATT, No. 310 Bowery,
Opposite Bleecker-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA QUESTIONS ARE IN a fair way of being amicably arranged—while an equally important question arises in the mind of every lady of fashion as to where she can buy her outward attire. MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS have been voted the ne plus ultra of neatness and elegance, and his prices range from $3 to $60.

THE EXTENSION AND WIDENING OF CANAL-st. has opened a convenient and popular avenue to the people of the east side of the town, and access is easily had, and the distance made short to the extensive MANTILLA EMPORIUM OF W. B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 45 and 47 Brandreth Building, Canal-st.

IN THE SELECTION OF A SITE FOR THE new Post Office there has not been half the difficulty experienced by the ladies in deciding among the numerous styles of Mantillas, sold by MACKENZIE, which style to adopt. All his styles are unsurpassable, and hence the difficulty of choosing.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS ARE BUSY with the License question, while MACKENZIE and his assistants are equally busy with their customers in attending to the numerous applications for BASQUES and MANTILLAS at his store, Nos. 45 and 47 Brandreth Building, Canal-st.

FURNITURE WANTED.—FAMILIES HAVING large or small quantities of good furniture to dispose of will receive the highest price paid, by calling at the store or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st., two doors from Pearl-st.

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING, GARDENING, &c., the India-Rubber Glove is invaluable to ladies who wish their hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Can be worn where any other glove would be spoiled. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 39 John-st., up-stairs.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND WHISKERS.—Improved hair dye, four shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance and no rubbing off. Sold or applied at the Depôt, No. [illegible] Barclay-st. Also at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S and other druggists.

THE NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY WILL probably be out in June, yet it is not necessary to wait for that to find out the [illegible] of W. B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, four doors from Broadway.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at the old Depôt, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Seal Engraving, &c.

THE COMET IS ATTRACTING THE ATTENtion of thousands and tens of thousands, but not more than the beautiful Mantillas of W. B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

DRESSING CASES.—THE COMPACT FORM AND perfect utility of these articles render them indispensable to all travelers. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, only at No. 7 Astor House.

FANCY CUTLERY, EMBRACING A LARGE variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH [illegible] is decidedly a superior protection for furs, [illegible] and woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

BIRTH.

CHRISTIE.—At Harlem, on Thursday, May 21, Mrs. ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—DAVISON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborne, GEORGE DAVIS to KATE E. DAVISON, all of this City.

CRAMER—CRARY.—At Plainfield, Conn., on Sunday, May 17, by Rev. H. Robinson, Mr. HOWARD CRAMER, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Miss SUSAN D. B. CRARY, of Plainfield.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Sunday, May 24, of consumption, C. C. ALLEN, M. D., aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the professional friends of deceased, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Ascension Church, (Rev. Dr. Bedell's,) on Tuesday, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, JANE LORIMER, relict of the late Nathan B. Graham, in the 89th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James Lorimer, Nathan B., John A., Henry M., and Edward C. Graham, also those of her sons-in-law, Joseph B. Varnum, Sr., James McCall, and Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock precisely, from her late residence, No. 21 Washington-square.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, FRANCIS HENRY TAYLOR, son of Wm. B. and Ann Eliza Taylor, aged 12 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 3d-av.

PURCELL.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, of congestion of the brain, SAMUEL, second son of Dr. John Purcell, of No. 109 Madison-st., aged 11 years, 10 months and 16 days.

His remains will be taken for interment from the residence of his parents, No. 109 Madison st., to Calvary Cemetery, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MACFARLAN.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, at 1½ o'clock, in 8th-st., Broadway, Agnes B., wife of Duncan Macfarland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

PRINDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 25, of consumption, J. MERRITT PRINDLE, aged 29 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 65 Nassau st., Brooklyn.

SERGEANT.—In Williamsburg, L. I., on Monday, May 25, of typhoid fever, FANNIE A., wife of Jas. W. Sergeant.

The relatives and friends of his family, and of her mother, Mrs. A. M. Hurd, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 93 South 8d-st., Williamsburg, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., Cincinnati, O., and Sussex County, N. J., papers please copy.

KISSAM.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Monday, May 25, DANIEL KISSAM, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at Christ Church, Manhasset, at 11 A. M., on Thursday, 28th inst.

GRINNELL.—In Jersey City, on Saturday morning, May 23, HENRY CLAY GRINNELL, aged 25 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 95 Grand st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Providence and New-Bedford papers please copy.

RANSOM.—On Sunday evening, May 24, at No. 8 Morris-st., Jersey City, NATHANIEL BAKER RANSOM, youngest child of Wm. H. and Amanda B. Ransom.

Funeral on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 10 A. M.

☞ Albany, Auburn, Cleveland and Boston papers please copy.

LUNDY.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, May 21, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ANN WARNER PIERSON LUNDY, wife of Rev. John P. Lundy, Rector of All Saints Church, and daughter of Stephen H. Pierson, Esq., formerly of this City.

Her remains were brought to Newark on Saturday, and placed in the family vault in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn the loss of one so loved in life. Her end was peace. "She is not dead, but sleepeth."

WILLIAMS.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Saturday, May 23, JOHN OGILBY, only child of Rev. Wm. H. Williams, aged 3 years, 8 months and 20 days.

PRINTING FOR CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The LARGEST general JOB PRINTING office in this country is JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 375 BROADWAY, near White-st., and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., near Frankfort-st., FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS. He executes EVERY PROCESS in Printing, or its kindred arts, in large and small quantities, in the quickest and best manner, at low prices, for cash.

☞ Step in and see SPECIMENS, at No. 375 BROADWAY, conveniently arranged in books and boxes, with prices.

EDUCATION OF IDIOTS!!!—ASTONISHing results, both here and in Europe, have attended the efforts of those engaged in the education of imbeciles. I have treated children who, previous to their coming under my instruction, were considered by eminent medical men hopelessly idiotic; yet I succeeded in restoring them to a healthy normal condition, so that they entered upon the active duties of life with success. My Institute is strictly private. Situated at the corner of 131st-st. and 8th-av., well-known as the mansion of the late Charles Henry Hall, Esq. For circulars, containing much valuable matter, address JAMES B. RICHARDS, Harlem, New-York.

CAUTION.—COUGHS, COLDS AND AFFECtions of the lungs prevail among our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and, if neglected, often assume a dangerous form. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy in such cases. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER CURE—BINGHAMTON, BROOME CO., N. Y.—Invalids and others desiring a place to pass a season pleasantly, or to find no more beautiful or healthful location than this. It is intended that no similar establishment shall present greater facilities for a cure, or receive more thorough attention in every department. For circulars, address the physician.

J. H. NORTH, M. D.

BOURBON WHISKY FLAVORING AND [illegible]; London cordial gin flavoring; Cognac brandy flavoring; extract of [illegible] coloring for port wine; [illegible] cinnamon, [illegible] bergamot, lemon, cloves, [illegible] For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

TICKETS, TICKETS, TICKETS.
Twenty per cent. saved by purchasing one hundred tickets of RUSHTON'S Soda Water Tickets, one of which is good for a glass of [illegible] No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., [illegible] Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

HEIRESS OF GREENHURST!
A NEW NOVEL
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine."
12mo. Price $1 25, will be published next Saturday.

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12mo. Price $1 25, will be published next Saturday.

SODA WATER, SODA WATER.
[illegible] Soda and Cream Syrups [illegible] day and night, to keep the [illegible] No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and [illegible] Broadway, corner of Canal-st. [illegible] by purchasing 100 tickets.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their attorneys, against every house so offending.
LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THERMOMETER AT 90 DEGREES, and RUSHTON'S Hock [illegible] will be all the go for many months to come. Stop and try a glass under the Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Twenty tickets for $1.

WINDOW SHADES.
LACE CURTAINS.
CORNICES.
DAMASKS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MICHEL, ELTING & MASON,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

MR. BRACE'S NORWAY AND SWEDEN.
THE NORSE FOLK; OR, A VISIT TO THE HOMES OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN. By C. L. BRACE, author of "Home Life in Germany," "Hungary," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. Steel and Wood engravings. $1 25.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

A most spirited, and delightful view of social life in Norway and Sweden, and sound, intelligent exposition of the political, moral, ecclesiastical and educational institutions of the country.

LIEUT. H. A. WISE'S SCAMPAVIAS. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF SLAVERY. By Rev. GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, D. D., author of "The Doctrine of Baptism." 1 vol. 12mo. 63 cents.

A NEW LIFE OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. By DONALD McLEOD. 1 vol. 12mo. Portrait and other illustrations. $1 25.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

In the grouping of the facts embraced in the story of this ill-fated queen, there is an effect of dramatic interest—changing scenes of eventful tragedy, passing before the eyes upon the pictured stage. A more faithful work than this has seldom been given to the press.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY, from the Discovery of the Continent by the Northmen, A. D. 986, to 1776. By CHAS. W. ELLIOTT. 2 vols. 8vo. $4. In half calf, $6 75.

SIGOURNEY'S (Mrs. L. H.) NEW WORK—EXAMPLES FROM THE XVIIIth AND XIXth CENTURIES. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents. And by the same author—EXAMPLES OF LIFE AND DEATH. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents.

LIFE SCENES FROM MISSION FIELDS. A book of Facts, Incidents and Results in Missionary Enterprise, for popular use. By Rev. E. D. MOORE. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.

Just published by C. SCRIBNER,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, New-York.

MURDER! MURDER! MURDER!
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
No. 35, Vol. XII,
WILL CONTAIN
Authentic Portraits of the Murderers,
Henry Fife,
Monroe Stewart, and
Charlotte Jones.
The Story of a Condemned Felon.
Great Trial in Paris.
Horrible Murder in Portugal.
Our Correspondence—Philadelphia—Louisville—New-Orleans—London—&c., &c., &c.
The POLICE GAZETTE is the only authentic record of crime in the United States. Annual subscription, $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, New-York City.

LOOKING GLASSES.
A large portion of the inhabitants of this City and vicinity are not aware that at No. 396 Broadway, between 21st and 24th sts., there is one of the most extensive Looking Glass establishments in the City, where, laboring under very light expenses, possessing unbounded manufacturing facilities, and having a large experience in the trade and ordered work, they are enabled to offer advantages equal, if not superior, to any other establishment doing business in this City. To those intending to furnish this Summer, or give their orders for Fall, we would say we will manufacture to order plate, mantel, side and oval mirrors, cornices, &c., &c., at a lower figure than the same article can be purchased elsewhere in the City. *Orders for country seats promptly filled. Constantly on hand an immense stock of the above, which will be sold* unprecedentedly low.

C. K. COVERT.

Cream actually Frozen in three and a Half Minutes!!
MASSER'S
PATENT FIVE-MINUTE FREEZER.
This new and popular machine will freeze
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES
more perfectly and in much less time than any other Freezer in use.

There have been four public exhibitions of MASSER'S FREEZERS before large audiences, in each of which the operation was completed within five minutes, and on one of the occasions the cream was actually frozen in 3½ minutes by the watch. Its operation is simple, and the result certain. It is offered to the public with the utmost confidence of its giving entire satisfaction.

PRICES:

2 quarts	[illegible]
4 quarts	[illegible]
6 quarts	[illegible]
8 quarts	[illegible]
14 quarts	[illegible]

A liberal discount to the trade. E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated, all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.
Just landed from packet ship Flora [illegible], consisting of a large assortment of the
NEWEST AND CHOICEST VARIETIES.
For sale by FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-Lane, New-York.

SPIRITUALISM.
CORA L. V. HATCH, the trance medium, who has created such deep interest wherever she has spoken, will lecture in the Brooklyn Institute, corner of Concord and Washington sts., on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week. Admission 12½ cents.

BUILDING SAND.
Fine quality of sand for building purposes can be had from Brick Church plot, by carting it away. Apply on the ground.

CIRCULAR.—TO KANSAS EMIGRANTS.—THE Lawrence Landing, Delaware City, is situated on the Missouri River, 5 miles nearer Lawrence than Leavenworth, and 12 miles nearer than Quindaro or Wyandot, with an excellent and permanent landing, protected by a ledge of rocks extending some mile and a half above the city, which secures it from the formation of sand-bars and encroachments by the River, and is surrounded by the most fertile and best timbered and watered lands in the Territory of Kansas. Freight from this point to Lawrence will be 15 cents lower than from any other point on the Missouri River.

Delaware has recently been purchased by a company of Free-State men, of Lawrence, who are earnestly at work improving the town. Hotels are already open for the accommodation of travelers. Daily stages will run from this town to Lawrence. A title in fee simple will be given for land in and around the town. The above facts the Kansas emigrant will do well to consider.

S. D. PRENTISS,
G. C. BARRINGTON,
J. S. EMERY,
J. HUTCHINSON.

References—C. & W. B. HOFFMAN, C. & W. DUNCAN.

LECTURE ON LIGHT—FOR THE BENEFIT of the Church for deaf-mutes, by Prof. E. Ogden Doremus, M. D., at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock. Efforts will be made to present the experiments on a scale proportioned to the size of the building.

Tickets 50 cents each; for sale at the stores and books, at No. 142 East 13th st., and at the doors on the evening of the lecture.

JUST RECEIVED—AT IRVING'S NEW MILLinery establishment, No. 261 Canal-st., two doors from Thompson-st., a magnificent assortment of [illegible] Neapolitan Hats, straw hats, &c., comprising the largest and most extensive assortment [illegible] rarely found in this City. Please examine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed temporarily, in consequence of repairs, from No. [illegible] Wall-st. to No. 48 [illegible]-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 100 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is yearly [illegible]. The furniture, &c., cost over $24,000; I will sell it for $[illegible]. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A BARGAIN—A two story and basement brick house, full three stories in the rear, cemented cellar, with furnace and ventilating tubes of the best construction, covered way in yard, and with it extra lot adjoining, peach and cherry trees in full bearing. The whole premises cover about 3,800 square feet; house is [illegible], is in perfect order, and the furniture can be had at a valuation if desired. This property is offered because it is necessary for the owner's health to have a change of climate. Situation No. 346 [illegible]. For permits to view the premises, apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.; can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—FOR SALE—The house and lot of Mr. Chas. Addoms, No. 75 East 33d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with or without furniture. The lot is 25 feet in width by half the block. The house is 60 feet deep, with a library extension in the rear; [illegible] on both sides, brown-stone front, and has all the modern improvements and conveniences; built in the year 1853 under the personal inspection of the owner, for his own residence, in the best and most substantial manner. For further particulars and cards of admission to view the premises, which can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—A piece of land, containing about 30 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 60 miles from the City, distant one mile from two depots. The above property [illegible] some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed. The shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. Also, a farm in a high state of cultivation, with a fine view of the river, for $150 per acre. For particulars, apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE LOT OF land with the 4 story brick house on the front, and 2-story brick house on the rear thereof, No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av. Lot 25 by 98.9. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone house, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT FOUR-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 42d-st., 3d house west of 6th av. Apply at JOHN CALVERT'S, No. 175 West 26th st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98.9, with the three story building 36x55, No. 87 West 32d-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No 170 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 35 Centre Market.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground, 15 minutes walk from the ferry at Hoboken. The place is suitable for a private residence. $2,000 cash required to purchase the above. Apply at No. 286 Broadway, Room No. 14. C. E. HOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET, HARLEM—Brick and wooden dwelling-houses, with ranges, baths, Croton water, &c., and from one to seven lots each, beautifully located; convenient to churches, schools and markets; also, to railroads and steamboat. Rents moderate. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 73 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FROM THE FIRST June, to a small family, large front room, back sleeping room, bath &c., pantries between, pleasant front basement, [illegible] servant on third floor. House situated in Amos-st., near 4th-st. Inquire of WILLIAM TABOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—FIVE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY brick houses, with basements and under-cellars and all modern improvements, just being finished. Rents moderate. Situated on the North side of 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply to GEORGE FOLSOM, 213 3d-av.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 20 by 40 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A GENTEEL-ly-furnished house, situated near Broadway and 14th-st. The advertiser wishing to retain two or three rooms. Rent, $600; security or rent in advance required. Address ARNOLD, Times office.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS HOUSE—CHEAP RENT.—A large three story house at Flushing, very eligibly located for a large family, or first-rate boarding house, will be rented low for the present year. WM. K. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY house, No. 44 Irving-place, with ranges, baths, gas fixtures, &c., &c.; the whole in complete order. Apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 136 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 286 Sacket st., Brooklyn, complete, with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Inquire of G. F. OATMAN, No. 23 Beekman-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 28TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,003 Broadway, or at Room No. 3 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, part of a very pleasant house in a desirable location. For terms, apply at No. 495 Canal, near Varick-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—ONE GENTLEMAN, OR two who will room together, wishing a quiet and retired home in a private family, where their comfort will be studied, will find an opportunity to make such an arrangement, [illegible] references being given, by applying at No. [illegible] West [illegible]. The house is new, with every convenience. Location good and easy of access by the [illegible].

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 98 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOUSE NO. 618 BROADWAY—25 FEET BY 200, with a splendid basement for a restaurant, and rooms on first, second and third floors, suitable for club or lecture rooms, the whole or part to be let, with or without a lease. Inquire on the premises, or W. HENDERSON, No. 77 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 29th-st., 3d story; 12 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order; rent $110 a month; boardinghouse-keepers and tobacco smokers please not apply. Apply at No. 64 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Pavilion House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorite.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished rooms to let, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, dining room, and everything convenient for housekeeping, including use of kitchen, range and servants. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, without board.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE FIRST-class furnished house, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway; it has all the modern improvements. Inquire at the house, or at No. 14 East 28th-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Astor House, Astor-place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE years. Inquire of H. A. KERR, No 746 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 220 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 90 ACRES AT WEST Bloomfield, five minutes' from depot, one hour from Wall-st. by railroad, commanding one of the most magnificent and extensive views in the country. Perfectly healthy and genteel neighborhood. Upon it is an old farm house, orchard, &c.; will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner goes to Europe. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 160 acres, with good buildings and many acres of orchards, situated on the high ground back of New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and commanding extensive views of Westchester County, Long Island and the Sound. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,600 ACRES land (prairie and timber) in Kankakee County, Ill., a few miles from Chicago. A well-improved country residence near this City, or a good house or house and furniture well located in Brooklyn, would be taken in exchange or part payment. Apply to J. FOUNTAIN, basement No. 16 Wall-st., near Astor Insurance Company.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 130 acres, near Elizabeth, N.J., with stock and growing crops. Some money will be paid in the exchange. Also a farm of 60 acres in Westchester County. CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Broad-st., in the basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE farm, at [illegible], N. J., half-a-mile from the depot, and 20 miles from New-York; 65 acres of fine land, good buildings, fine location, and entirely healthy. Apply to Mr. LEVERIDGE, on premises, or to J. CLARK, No. 56 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 13 and 14.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 217 acres, of which 160 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 183 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR City property, a desirable farm of 45 acres, 21 miles from this City. Cars pass near it more than twenty times a day. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, situated on a beautiful bay on Long Island, about 90 miles from the City, containing about 18 acres, and nearly surrounded by tide-water. Improvements are a dwelling house, laundry and out-houses, stable, carriage house and boat-house, hennery, and buildings thereon, gardener's cottage, &c. The grounds are laid out with graveled roads and walks, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, with lawns and orchards of all kinds of fruit under high cultivation. The improvements are nearly new. The dwelling is one of the best built mansions in the country, constructed of selected materials and by day's work, with all the modern improvements, except gas, furnished throughout with elegance, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood and satin brocatel furniture, piano, &c., &c., all good as new. The stable contains a pair of carriage horses, suitable for draft, plow, and driving single. Also, a fine saddle and buggy horse, an elegant shifting top-carriage, one English vehicle, with shafts and pole, buggy, cart, wagon, harness, plows, road and garden rollers, agricultural and gardening implements of all kinds, cows, pigs and poultry of all kinds, a fast sailing yacht of about 9 tons, with boats, fishing and shooting gear. All kinds of shell fish are found in the neighborhood, with an abundance of fishing and shooting. Fine bathing, and one of the finest bays in the country for sailing. The place is remarkably healthy, and entirely free from annoyances, such as mosquitoes, sand flies, &c. Fine hard roads for driving. Railroad depot within one half mile. It will be sold with or without personal property, for cash and mortgage. Apply to E. L. STEVENS, No. 11 Wall st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, near the New Hamburg Depot, Dutchess County. The house is beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, is approached by a winding road bordered by young evergreen and forest trees of every variety, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It has been erected within the past three years, and is replete with every modern convenience, including gas, water fixtures and furnace. The outbuildings are large and convenient, and consist of barn, carriage house and stables, ice house, gas-house and gate lodge, all new and in fine order. The house is furnished completely, and the whole will be sold, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply on the premises of the subscriber, or at the office of G. B. NORTON, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway. WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyck av., about 200 yards from the local depot of Long Island Railroad, 200 yards from Jamaica Plankroad, three-quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shade unsurpassed; house two story and attic, 40x40, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, hennery, &c.; everything necessary for a country residence. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York, as the owner is removing West. The garden is seeded down for the season. For particulars, apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 77 West 23d st., or P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A house and lot pleasantly and conveniently situated in the village of North Orange, one hours' ride from New-York, and within two minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house is new, two story, with wing of beautiful design, finished in the best manner, and provided with range, marble mantels, &c. The lot is 75 feet wide by 275 deep. This is a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For terms and further particulars, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a plan of the house and map of the village may be seen, or to E. GARDNER, Editor of The Orange *Journal*.

BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS; furniture, horses and carriages for sale—Situated on the Kingsbridge Road and 158th-st., Washington Heights or Carmansville, 6½ miles from Union-square and five minutes walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. The house contains sixteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, and outbuildings, a garden well stocked with choice fruits, and everything calculated for a gentleman's residence. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if required. *Apply to G. A. BRADBROOK, on the premises.*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE PROPerty in the village of Tarrytown. The house and lot of JOHN WILDEY, deceased; two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, filled in with brick, nearly new, in good order; situated on the Highland turnpike, in the centre of the village, and has a commanding view of the Hudson River and surrounding scenery. Apple and other fruit trees. Apply to HENRY S. HAIGHT or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown, or to CALEB WILDEY or ALEXANDER WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Beautifully situated in New-Jersey, 19 miles from this City by railroad; 400 yards from the depot; communication with the City every hour; 2½ acres of garden, stocked with every kind of choice fruit in full bearing; 2½ story cottage, with verandas, basement, &c., barn, carriage-house and hennery, all nearly new; possession at any time; terms easy. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, Room No. 7 Bank Commerce Building, corner Nassau and Cedar sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvil, in a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within 5 minutes of the depot. House contains parlor, dining-rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, 9 bed-rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect; and an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvil. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 107 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house, and from 6 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, near Maiden lane.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late Abraham Coddington, consisting of a good house and barn, with 9 acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard, and choice variety of other fruits. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,067 Broadway, or upon the premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; size, 38x40; with outbuildings, such as barn stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William st., New York.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 48; a stable, &c.; and 29 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE MONTHS FROM JUNE 1st, in the village of Tarrytown, a furnished cottage, three minutes' walk from the depot, fine yard, flowers, and fruit, with a running brook through the premises. For particulars inquire of J. O. DORR, No. 339 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT of 30 acres, situated 1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings consist of a Gothic cottage, containing 9 rooms, also barn, carriage-house, granary, and poultry-house. Location very healthy. For particulars inquire of J. MONILAUS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER—THE HOUSE formerly occupied by ANDREW FINDLAY, Esq., in the town of Westchester, near the Episcopal Church, and in the immediate vicinity of Throg's Neck, to rent. Inquire of EDWARD HAIGHT, Westchester.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A CONVENIENT, furnished, and eligibly located house in Fairfield, Conn., a beautiful sea-side village. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 236 Broadway, 2d story.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, a country residence (garden attached preferred) for the Summer months and up to October. The house must be good and rent moderate. Address, immediately, A. B. C. L., *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER TO LET, At low rates, At No. 125 Avenue D.

ROOM AND STEAM POWER—WELL-LIGHTed and convenient rooms, with steady steam power, to let in the Washington Machine Works, 1st av., between 23d and 24th sts. Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or at No. 24 John-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. BULL & SONS, [illegible]

LEAKY ROOFS—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof [illegible] Paint, [illegible] [illegible] roofs [illegible] and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, elegant paintings, statuary, bronzes, and other beautiful works of art, at the residence No. 112 West 21st-st., a few doors west of 7th av., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) May 27, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

The sale of this furniture and costly works of art, offers extraordinary inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is of the most costly description, and the splendid collection of antique and recherché adornments, and classic works of art, such as will meet the approbation of connoisseurs and artists. This sale will be peremptory without regard to weather, full descriptive catalogues of which can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 1 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank. Sale will commence in dining room at 10½ o'clock, with large and valuable variety of rich silver ware, Sheffield dining and tea services, silver salvers, casters, fruit baskets, urns, casters, spoons, forks, silver and ivory cutlery, rich white, ruby, and amber, cut glass, Dresden and Sevres China sets, with every description of French China, elegant extension table, with superb dining-room furniture, velvet carpets, chandeliers, wines, &c.; immediately after which

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consisting of elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, used but three months, with marble-top cabinet, three full suites magnificent carved rosewood furniture, covered in French brocatel; these suites are all first-class, made to order; four splendid pier and mantel mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, statuary, tea, centre and pier tables, consoles in Buhl-work, Turkish lounges, with recumbent chairs to match, in tapestry; two elegant gothic rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts, lined with satin-wood, French cabinets, reception chairs in tapestry; velvet carpets, valuable paintings, including "Spirit's Dream," from Pilgrim's Progress, Madonna, &c.; also, a most costly and beautiful collection of vases, mantel ornaments, groups, and parlor ornaments.

CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE—Is of the best description throughout—rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, cheval glasses, secretary and library book-cases, elegant hair mattresses, mirrors, rich clocks, carpets, shades, chandeliers, &c., with a large variety of elegant parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture not mentioned. Purchasers will be required to make a satisfactory deposit.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE PIER-GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock at house No. 67 West 25th-st., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above, the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of superior City made piano-forte, a perfect and beautiful instrument, elegant tapestry carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel and moquet, richly carved rosewood etagere, with French plate doors and backs, French escritoires, lady's secretaire, music cabinet, centre, sofa and pier tables, with Italian marble tops, French card tables, corner etageres, fine oil paintings, among which are beautiful landscapes, by Hartwick and others, Guardian Angel and Dream of Mercy, by Carter, a copy from Huntington, General and Lady Washington, fine portraits, copies from Stewart, rich lace curtains and shades, French plate pier glasses, decorated China vases and mantel ornaments, splendid gas chandeliers, &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Solid mahogany dining table, extension do., sideboard, suite dining room furniture in moquet, white China dinner set, do. do. tea, coffee set, decorated and gilt tea set, silver-plated tea and coffee service, do. do. salver, claret pitcher, swing tea kettle, liquor stand, cut glass ware, table cutlery, tea trays, &c.

BASEMENT AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Mahogany sofa chairs, arm do., card tables, secretary bookcases, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, cane and fancy chairs, arm and sewing do., hall stands and chairs, hall oil cloth, stair carpets and rods, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather. A cash deposit will be required of every purchaser. Catalogues early on the morning of sale at the house.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITE IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Positive sale of five hundred acres of choice land, known as the Plumbush farm, near the village of Cold Spring, on the east bank of the Hudson, and immediately opposite West Point. MILLER & MORRIS will sell, at public auction, WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, Cold Spring, Putnam County, 500 acres of choice land, comprising table land, woodland and meadow; about one mile below the railroad depot, and beautifully located on the elevated terrace to the Highlands, on which are some of the most elegant country seats on the Hudson. It overlooks the plain of West Point, and has the rare advantages of three unexcelled views—down the Hudson as far as the Quaca, through the Fishkill valley, and up the river, including the lofty mountains, Cro'nest, Storm king and the Catskills in the distance. The many attractions of scenery, healthfulness, accessibility and superior neighborhood, render this a highly desirable property for a superb building site, or to be subdivided into *sites for villas. Maps of the property and all particulars* can be had at the office of the auctioneer, marble building, No. 11 Pine st.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 40 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 33 feet 5¼ inches deep) 133 feet 5¼ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith-st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 22d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE BY AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the 3-story and basement brick dwelling on the front, 2-story brick building on the rear, and 1-story brick building in the centre of said lot, situate on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 49 ft. 4¾ inches south of 29th st.; said lot being 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining the above on the Southerly side; being 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

The above described property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, as steady steam power can be had from the adjoining premises. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by Auction on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in blue and gold silk brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, marble and bronze clock and mantel ornaments, Brussels carpets, ormolu chandeliers, centre table, mahogany couch, chairs and arm chairs, covered with hair cloth, lace curtains, oak book case, Turkey curtains, extension table, white and gold China dinner set, glass ware, &c. Bedrooms—Ingrain and Brussels carpets, black walnut bedsteads, dress bureaus, dress table, wardrobes, washstands, cottage suite, mirrors, bureaus, &c., without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOUR VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY SIXTH-ST. AND EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above desirable property, comprising:

ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—3 four story brick houses and lots, Nos. 129, 131 and 133 West 36th-st.

ON EAST BROADWAY—House and lot No. 132, 2 story and attic brick.

These houses are very desirable, and contain all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Further particulars at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ELIAS B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No 126½ West 28th st., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in hair-cloth and brocatel; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, bookcases, velvet, Wilton and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, pier mirrors, gas chandeliers and fixtures, hat-stand, rosewood piano forte, oil paintings, china, crockery and glass ware, cutlery, extension table, &c. Catalogues at house. CHARLES W. KRUGER, Attorney for Mortgagee, office No. 15 Centre-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, RICH CHINA AND SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., AT AUCTION.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, at the salesroom, No. 66 Nassau st., on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, rich parlor suites in solid rosewood frames, in brocatel; plush and hair cloth, rosewood bedroom furniture, wardrobes, secretaries, etageres, centre and side tables; also, mahogany furniture in all its variety, with mirrors, paintings, carpets, bedding, mattresses. Also, rich China ware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine roan trotting Pony; is perfectly sound and kind, can trot his mile in 4 minutes, and is a fine saddle horse; children can drive him with perfect safety.

Also, a beautiful wagon, harness and saddle.

Also, a bay saddle mare, 14 hands high, fast in harness, and perfectly gentle; has been used for the past two years by children and ladies.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 185 West 14th-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, sofas, and tete-a-tetes, marble-top centre and pier tables, marble and China vases, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedstead, marble top dressing bureaus and wash stands, mattresses, paillasses, lace curtains, &c. Also, breakfast, dinner and tea sets, and an assortment of kitchen ware.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the elegant residences in the above park, on the banks of the Hudson, adjoining Carmansville and Washington Heights, together with about 125 lots of ground, covered with fine sward and forest trees. Terms very liberal. Maps and photographs at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ALL kinds of Crockery, Glass, China, &c., including 30 crates of earthenware, to be sold without reserve, and the stock of a dealer declining business, by J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, May 26, at 10 o'clock, No. 201 Pearl-st. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Those wishing to buy cheap for cash will find this a good opportunity.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] the fixtures, counters, glass cases, chairs, &c., of the above store, on account of lease being sold, together with a lot of fine imported cigars, brandy, gin, whisky, pipes, tobacco, &c. Sale without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 15 Park-row.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., of all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence No. 249 West 2[illegible]d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. This house has been newly furnished, with first class goods, which are all in excellent order, and to be positively sold without any reserve, and no postponement on any account.

The sale will commence with the parlor furniture, which consists in part of rich velvet carpets and rugs, two solid rosewood suites, covered in elegant crimson and maroon satin damask, with slip covers; solid rosewood etageres, centre, card and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, four, five and six lights, fine oil paintings, elegant Dresden china vases, French ormolu clock, meritorious line engravings, heavily embroidered laced window drapery, easy and reception chairs, one of Nunns & Fischer's superb 7-octave piano-fortes, with carved rosewood case and embroidered stool and cover, large pier, mantel and oval glasses, &c.

In the dining-room are carved mahogany buffets and extension table, with dining chairs to match, together with all the china and silver table ware belonging to an eminently furnished house, &c.

In the chambers are a most excellent assortment of splendid carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, couches, &c. Also fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, and carpets; and engravings, &c. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale, at the house only.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels and water color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq., sold previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Ballows, Carter, Carmiencke, Durand, Hays, Hart, Matteson, Post, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck, Selmke, Van Goyen, Williamson, and others, beside superb specimens of European Art. It is seldom that we offer to our friends at one time so many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—BY PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one elegant suite of parlor furniture, solid rosewood frames, covered in green and gold brocatel, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, looking glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glass ware, cutlery, hair mattresses, office chairs, stools, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light Summer brittska carriage, City built, in fair order, by direction of executors of John L. Buckley, decease. Also, two shifting-top buggies.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

DIBBLEE, SAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell THIS DAY, at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., at 10 A. M., without reserve, table and pocket cutlery, dry goods, fancy goods, fancy jewelry, straw goods, men's and boys hats and caps, &c.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The whole of the new and costly furniture of the above house, one of the largest hotels in this country, is now selling off at auction without reserve, by order of the assignees. It includes elegant parlor, bedroom, kitchen and bar furniture, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, China, silver ware, glass ware, and every article necessary for a hotel, all of which is in perfect order, the house having been refitted throughout within the last two years. Sale commences Monday, May 25, and will continue two weeks.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ASsignees' sale of ready made clothing will positively take place on FRIDAY, May 29, all restrictions having been taken off same. WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 93 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1857.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1857, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station during the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st day of July next and ending on the 30th June, 1858. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound. Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with. Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress, making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-7, approved Aug. 10, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 12, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building, in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the sub-structure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, when full information will be given. By order of the Board. GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INdorsed "Proposals for W. S. 41," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until 12 M., Wednesday, June 3, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of buildings in rear of Ward School No. 41, IXth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and material; also for the carpenter work and material. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the interest of the public.

JACOB C. BOGERT, CHARLES S. WRIGHT, ALEXANDER H. KEECH, } Committee.

New-York, May 20, 1857.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No. 31, in Monroe-st., in the VIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.

ABRAHAM DENIKE, WM. M. TWEED, WADE B. WORRAL, Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

Dated New-York, May 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 88 White-st., New-York, May 23, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Metropolitan Police will receive proposals at their office, No. 88 White-st., in the City of New-York, for the lease of a suitable tenement in each of the present Police Districts of the City of New-York, said tenements to be of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the Police force for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and the temporary detention of persons arrested for offences, &c. By order of the Board of Commissioners. G. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk pro tem.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BARTLETT & LESLEY, for the manufacturing and selling Bartlett's Patent Hot Air furnaces, Portable Heaters, Registers and everything pertaining to the air, warming and ventilating business, at No. 380 Broadway, corner of White-st. ABEL H. BARTLETT, ALEX. M. LESLEY.

New-York, May 25, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF OSTRANDER & HARRIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RALPH L. OSTRANDER is authorized to settle all claims and accounts of said firm, and will continue the looking-glass and picture-frame making and gilding business, at the old stand, No. 40 Reade-st. RALPH L. OSTRANDER, DAVID P. HARRIS.

New-York, May 22, 1857.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A. RANNEY has removed from No. 195 to No. 293 Broadway, where he is prepared to supply Agents and the Trade, as usual, with maps, books, charts, &c., on the very lowest terms. The only real Travelers' Depot for guides, hand-books, maps, &c., in the City. Remember, A. RANNEY'S, No. 293 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware,
Of rogues who counterfeits prepare;
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay.
By scoundrels, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name.

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depot No. 424 Broadway.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3 1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7 1857
Saturday, Jan. 17......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21......1857
Saturday, Jan. 31......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4......1857
Saturday, Feb. 14......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18......1857
Saturday, March 14......1857	Wednesday, March 4......1857
Saturday, April 11......1857	Wednesday, April 1......1857
Saturday, May 9......1857	Wednesday, April 29......1857
Saturday, May 23......1857	Wednesday, May 27......1857
Saturday, June 6......1857	Wednesday, June 10......1857
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24......1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8......1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22......1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$110
Second Cabin Passage......60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 20
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 27
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin......$130 | Second Cabin......$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 58 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago and sail June 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, the 18th of August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $130; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City with the passengers at 10½ to 11 o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on June 10. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED By EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 50 Wall-st., third floor. Parties unable to visit the office will be waited upon at their residences.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1857.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—1857. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the Pier foot of Murray-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock, A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL—Making all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BURGER, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) fifteen minutes past 3 A. M. Returning, will leave Peekskill at half past 1 P. M., making all the landings.

N. B.—The above boat will land at Amos-st. each way.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1¼, 4¼, 6¾ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way. Fare 8 cents.

THE STEAMER THOMAS POWELL HAS resumed her regular trips between New-York and Poughkeepsie.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

DR. N. B. GRIFFIN, NOS. 255 AND 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful mineral teeth on his improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $3 per tooth; silver $1.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics of all trades, and especially millwrights, machinists, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within 3 miles of the border, it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a long-settled and wealthy population, and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory adjacent. The location is very healthy, climate fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantages to industrious, active men. The city has already 4,000 inhabitants. Further information will be given on application to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 63 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AND MICHIGAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest, and cheapest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 5:30, Burlington 8:15, Plattsburg [illegible], Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New York at 11½ A. M. (Nov. 1 this goes into effect); leave Troy, by Rutland and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 4 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg, Montreal, same afternoon. Leave New-York at [illegible] P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 1, 1856.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and [illegible] go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati $[illegible] and $18 50 and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 5:00 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1856, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger size, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 302 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, [illegible] o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and the effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic, constitutional, mercurial and nervous complaints also successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 5 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINE, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the great benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the taint and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TITHEMIPAPYRON—OR MEDICATED PAPER.—This only certain cure for piles, bleeding or blind, has none of the disagreeable features in application of ointments, liniments, &c. Its popularity is daily increasing. Sufferers call and examine it. SAMUEL B. FAY, General Agent, No. 140 Broadway.

DR. RALPH.—NERVOUS DEBILITY AND nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c., radically cured by a safe and mild treatment. Offices No. 794 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$8,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....7,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....672,841 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible],174 00
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,123,453 00
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of Albany....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....4,750,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$11,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....7,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....145,774 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....75,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,4[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,214,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....577,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jas. L. Berrien, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,646,706 49
Average amount of Specie....120,[illegible] 39
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$671,151 16
Average amount of Specie....18,043 87
Average amount of Circulation....137,600 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Williamson, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,406,392 24
Average amount of Specie....236,[illegible] 84
Average amount of Circulation....138,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,167,708 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$611,789 64
Average amount of Specie....71,086 08
Average amount of Circulation....114,209 00
Average amount of Deposits....412,113 08
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,531,753 00
Average amount of Specie....245,050 00
Average amount of Circulation....242,325 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,317,[illegible] 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$763,103 09
Average amount of Specie....36,016 19
Average amount of Circulation....194,185 00
Average amount of Deposits....640,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of May, 1857.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benj. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
W. C. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....209,881 34
Average amount of Circulation....99,395 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
E. F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....115,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....63,543 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,061,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....48,493 00
Average amount of Circulation....98,174 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,675,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....135,801 36
Average amount of Circulation....120,760 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,449,097 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$777,451 61
Average amount of Specie....22,538 09
Average amount of Circulation....98,417 00
Average amount of Deposits....561,612 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....83,597 46
Average amount of Circulation....71,010 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
John C. Bergh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,474,170 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie....54,777 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....107,894 00
Average amount of Deposits....908,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
W. C. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. Hampton, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$427,114 00
Average amount of Specie....20,354 00
Average amount of Circulation....98,718 00
Average amount of Deposits....259,749 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....23,512 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible] 40
Average amount of Specie....168,670 77
Average amount of Circulation....224,825 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,031,830 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,610,129 52
Average amount of Specie....541,444 85
Average amount of Circulation....341,421 33
Average amount of Deposits....3,3[illegible] 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$977,371 37
Average amount of Specie....52,[illegible] 97
Average amount of Circulation....96,587 00
Average amount of Deposits....555,522 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,741,401 28
Average amount of Specie....108,715 76
Average amount of Circulation....169,611 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,249,454 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,169,568 40
Average amount of Specie....444,398 00
Average amount of Circulation....382,336 44
Average amount of Deposits....3,492,366 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,112,104 19
Average amount of Specie....72,212 18
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....888,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....51,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....126,418 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
John M. Bruyn, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....176,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....101,447 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,794,847 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
C. E. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie*....1,[illegible]
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....4,[illegible]
* Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....5,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,455,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....97,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....116,397 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,103,305 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank....199,490 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....11,143 54
Average amount of Circulation....94,9[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
E. Dawson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
John Anderson, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$225,271 98
Average amount of Specie....10,675 00
Average amount of Circulation....134,207 00
Average amount of Deposits....244,909 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,109,356 53
Average amount of Specie....82,927 24
Average amount of Circulation....164,605 00
Average amount of Deposits....881,239 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,882,461 7[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....111,573 21
Average amount of Circulation....182,029 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,461,598 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles Palmer, Asst. Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$587,124 16
Average amount of Specie....44,077 75
Average amount of Circulation....123,[illegible]65 50
Average amount of Deposits....360,879 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 25th day of May, 1857.
Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$943,936 44
Average amount of Specie....61,339 05
Average amount of Circulation....114,078 00
Average amount of Deposits....671,068 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 25th day of May, 1857.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,273,154 82
Average amount of Specie....353,236 19
Average amount of Circulation....153,040 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,830,964 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Reuben W. Howes, President of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. W. HOWES, President.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$758,891 56
Average amount of Specie....30,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....126,3[illegible]4 00
Average amount of Deposits....546,804 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Edward P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,012,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....338,970 41
Average amount of Circulation....90,8[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Parker, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....77,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....91,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Asa'h Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jas. Belden, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....150,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....812,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....298,453 36
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, the 25th day of May, 1857.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,743,100 76
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....2,582,977 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 25th day of May, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
$16,000,000.
MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.
$3,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $6,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.
Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887.
Interest at seven per cent., payable July 1 and January 1.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 465 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1864, and July 1, 1873, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which these three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 3,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 6,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 465 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Depot grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh and Depot grounds of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they can be exchanged for, or are required to be sold to redeem the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange is now extended to holders of those Bonds, and their attention is especially invited to the advantages that will result alike to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 82 miles, and to ballast it and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Engine Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $3,[illegible]

The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at....$16,000,000
The present cost of the Road is about....13,[illegible]
[illegible]

... are the earnings of an unfinished and partially ballasted and equipped road.

The earnings of 1857 are estimated at $[illegible]

The Road is operated for 383 miles, from Pittsburgh to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business is now carried to Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 82 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Four thousand tons of American iron are purchased, 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole work completed to Chicago within twelve months; after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the business of the road, to a permanent income of $4,000,000 per annum.

The guarantees of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburgh and Chicago, and passes through 24 counties and 14 county towns (including the terminal), the valuation of whose property for taxable purposes in 1855 exceeded $180,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and most productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

2. The road has over 20 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road as a route over various and large portions of its line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest CONTINUOUS Railroad in the United States, and for its whole length of 465 miles, part of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 818 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of 906 miles from New-York to Chicago, via Philadelphia, and on completion of the Allentown Road in Pennsylvania, of 885 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 52 to 72 miles in distance via Philadelphia, and from 78 to 98 miles via Allentown, as compared with the great routes through New-York—making also the shortest route, of 798 miles via Harrisburg, between Baltimore and Chicago. In alignment and grades the entire line from Chicago to Philadelphia has marked advantages, no grades existing between Chicago and Philadelphia, going East, over 52 feet per mile. Between Pittsburg and Chicago no grades occur exceeding 47 feet per mile, and for 335 miles there are no grades over 26 4-10 feet per mile, and for more than that distance the route is practically a straight line. The Road, therefore, must become one of the most important, if not the most important, PERMANENT avenues of American commerce, and its traffic will be limited only by its capacity.

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading through lines, and has corresponding advantages in grade, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical operation, and easy and cheap maintenance.

A full Exhibit of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished for the information of parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are now invited for the Construction Bonds, $150,000 of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1,000,000 of the Construction Bonds, conditional on that amount being taken, with the option to subscribers of taking $2,000,000 at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., (2d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice President.
Office of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York. A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by Abiva Anderson, in favor of Benj. A. Osgood, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

$15,000.—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on 1st class Real Estate in Chicago appraised at $104,000, for which Western rates of interest will be paid. The leases of the property paying $18,000 per annum will be assigned. Apply to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyroot,	Jerusalem,	&c. &c.

Office in New-York, No. 9 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at sight, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. Office No. 40 Williams-st., (next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR., WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of the increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained [illegible] now existing.
The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that, in accordance with such decision [illegible], they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
Such portion of the additional stock as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
R. F. WARREN, Cashier.

RAILROAD COMPANIES, OR THEIR agents in this City, desirous of negotiating first mortgage bonds in London, or other European markets, can secure, on equitable terms, the services of a gentleman well qualified, of high character, and with first-class acquaintances on the other side, by addressing A. B., Box No. 3,152 New-York Post Office.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next, from [illegible] to 3 o'clock A. M. Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 11th of June, both inclusive.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

LONG DOCK COMPANY.—NOTICE.—THE semi-annual interest on the capital stock of the Long Dock Company, of New Jersey, will be paid at the Transfer office of the New York and Erie R R Co., No. 45 Wall-st., on and after the first day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. NATHANIEL MARSH, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate, lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint account or commission; collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 39 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

$30,000.—DIVIDEND PAYING STOCK for sale for cash, productive real estate or merchandise, or the same will be invested in a good paying business. Apply to No. 130 Nassau-st., office No. 9.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.
For Premiums....$214,168 11
For Interest and Annuities....21,714 54—$235,882 65

DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies....$45,000 00
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared....2,805 73
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities....6,493 02
Paid commissions to agents....[illegible]
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage....[illegible]
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c....11,[illegible]—$[illegible]
Net increase for the quarter....$[illegible]
Add—
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857....2,740,[illegible] 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857....$2,[illegible] 79
Policies issued during the quarter....521
Policies in force May 1, 1857....10,166
Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance....$2,882 10
I have examined the above returns and find them correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
May 15, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S. Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,
Robt. H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep's H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—Isaac Abbatt. Actuary—Shepp'd Homans.
Medical Examiner—Minturn Post, M. D.
General Agent—Henry H. Hyde.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
Henry Quackenboss, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	R. J. Dennell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. H. Whitlock,	F. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	R. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. H. Abbott,	David R. [illegible]

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, May 22, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until the first day of June. By order,
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 19, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 3d-av. to corner of 4th-av. and [illegible] st., under the New-York County Bank.
TRUSTEES:

Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer,	Alex. W. Bradford,
Washington Smith,	Thomas Christie,
Dexter Fairbanks,	John Pollock,
Thos. Cummings, Jr.,	Wm. H. Platt,
Peter V. Cutler,	B. H. Van Auken,
Samuel Perry,	B. S. Brown,
Wm. Good,	Thomas S. Noyes,
John Sparks,	James R. Keeler,
	William A. Keeler.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAS. R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BANKS, Plaintiff, against THEODORE MARTINE and MATILDA, his wife, John A. [illegible] and Harriet W., his wife, David [illegible], Jr., Archibald G. [illegible], Aaron B. [illegible], Francis J. Dorемus, Joseph W. Howard and Charles Brown, The Broadway Bank, Abraham Barker, The President, Directors and Company of the [illegible] Bank, [illegible], President of the Citizens' Bank, Dudley B. Fuller, The United States Trust Company of New-York, [illegible], James S. Wadsworth, John [illegible], Isaac Lawrence, John Turner, & Daniel Carpenter, Henry Dorey, William Nash, John Dwyer, Patrick Malone, John H. Leonard, Alexander Davis, John W. Connell, [illegible], John C. [illegible], Michael [illegible], John Curtis & John McDonough, Benjamin F. [illegible], Charles M. Childs, William C. Noyes, James N. [illegible], Stephen Richardson, Henry Angell, Henry Wheeler, Isaac S. Mott, Patrick Flannery, James McKenna, James McGee, Caleb D. Gildersleeve, Peter F. Demarest, Isaac Dibble, William C. Crommer, Augustus Parker, David Mc[illegible], Robert [illegible] and Charles G. Waterbury, Francis J. Doremus, Caleb D. Gildersleeve, John H. Leonard, William Nash, Isaac S. Mott, Henry Dorey, James S. Wadsworth, John T. [illegible], John [illegible] and Patrick Flannery, two of the above defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1856.
FRANCIS S. BANKS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 120 Nassau-st.
The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 5th day of May, 1857.
FRANCIS S. BANKS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my12-law6wTu* No. 120 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—WILLIAM A. STEBBINS, plaintiff, against EDWARD W. CARR, GEORGE F. GERDING and ELIZA M., his wife, HENRY B. TODD, GEORGE W. GASHERIE and CATHARINE, his wife, and SAMUEL M. WALLER.—Summons for relief.—To Edward W. Carr, George F. Gerding, and Eliza M., his wife, Henry B. Todd, George W. Gasherie, and Catharine, his wife, and Samuel M. Waller.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, Westchester County, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1857.
ANDREW J. GREEN?, Plaintiff's Attorney, [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.
ap28-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against THOMAS BEEKMAN and GERARD T. BEEKMAN, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant GERARD T. BEEKMAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Chambers-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1857.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 9 Chambers-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible] May, 1857. [illegible]

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—HENRY S. LESSENDEN?, Insolvent.—Notice first published May 12, 1857. Creditors to appear before Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas at Chambers, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.
my12-law10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN RICE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole surviving administrator, at his office, No. 100 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated, March [illegible], 1857.
GEORGE BERKIMER?, Administrator.
mh31-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY O. SHELDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of JAMES SHELDON, No. 18 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 2, 1857. LUCY P. SHELDON, JAMES SHELDON, } Administrators.
f6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] HOFFMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK, No. 9 Hanover-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of June next. Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1856.
CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN, [illegible]
d2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. EVERETT?, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at the office of Thompson & Bryan, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated Feb. [illegible], 1857.
JOHN A. BRYAN, Sole Acting Executor.
f9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857.
WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, JOSEPH S. YOUNG, } Executors.
ap28-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH PROCTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the law office of MARTIN & SMITH, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1856.
AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, Executor.
n4-law6mTu* No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. CUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October next. Dated April 20, 1857.
MICHAEL SCOFIELD, Executor.
ap21-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR KIP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.
ja6-law6mTu* JASPER GROSVENOR, Executor.

MACHINERY.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A cylinder paper machine with four copper drying cylinders, sizing machine and cutter complete, all in good order. Can be seen in operation at the mill of the subscriber. Will be sold very cheap if applied for soon, as it must be removed immediately after 1st July.
J. DE WITT WALSH.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 26 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 261 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.
JAMES H. NOE,
No. 275 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

[illegible]

General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The first half hour was devoted to religious exercises. After which, the roll was called, and the majority of the members answered to their names.

Rev. JOHN T. PRESSLY read a communication from a member of the Associate Synod in session in Philadelphia, informing him that the proposed Basis had been reported upon favorably as it stood, by a Committee—any amendments to be settled by the two Synods, which report would doubtless be accepted. Mr. PRESSLY felt certain that the communication would facilitate a decision on the subject.

The Committee on Missions reported a set of rules for the government of the Home Missions.

The Auditing Committee reported that the funds at their disposal were barely sufficient to allow members five mills per mile for mileage. They proposed that the money contributed by the different Synods to their delegates should be returned, and that in future the several Presbyteries provide for the expenses of their delegates.

Upon motion of Rev. Dr. FORSYTH, permission was granted to Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD, Secretary of the Home Mission Society, to address the Synod at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the subject of Home Missions. Permission was also accorded to Rev. HENRY CONNELLY to be heard for fifteen minutes in the afternoon on the subject of Colonization.

Rev. J. R. SQUILLER, of Washington Presbytery, N. Y., proceeded to give his views on the proposed basis. He asserted that the idea of the Associate Synod, when they overtured the basis, was to proffer it for consideration and amendment, and not for the arbitrary acceptance of the doctrines therein. He was opposed to many things in the basis, but he was sorry to see the spirit of opposition which had characterized the discussion on both sides, and he trusted the the majority would not adopt the document and cause dissensions in the Church.

Rev. CLARK IRVING, of Saratoga Presbytery, New-York, did not favor the adoption of the basis, and the oldest and strictest congregations in New-York were, many of them, opposed to it. He objected to the article on communion, which was altogether too rigid and not in accordance with the custom and practice of a portion of their Church, and which many of the congregations could never consistently accept. He hoped the matter would not be pressed by the majority, for might never had nor ever could make right.

Rev. Father TAGGART, of Steubenville Presbytery, Ohio, said that their Church had long been known as the "Union Church," but if this basis were adopted, its effect would be that of a mountain of ice in the garden of God, to blight and wither it, or else a Vesuvius to scorch and dry up its life. He trusted that the matter would be referred to a Committee of the two Synods, to amend and report upon at a future time.

Rev. Mr. ARCHIBALD, of Cincinnati, was in favor of leaving the matters of interpretation in the basis to the discretion of the several Presbyteries, and of uniting upon it on general principles, but he never could consent to the adoption of the basis, arbitrarily, in its present form. Though there was a majority in favor of its adoption, it was not a hearty majority, and it was not expedient to accept it, however much it might be lawful. He asserted that the principle of decisions by majorities in Ecclesiastical Courts was not a safe one. He did not despair of effecting this desirable union at some future day, if the spirit of conciliation prevailed.

Rev. Mr. DICK, of Butler, Penn., looked upon the course which the discussion had taken as an eminently useful one; it gave opportunity for an exchange of views. It had been argued against this testimony that it was not of sufficient latitude for all classes of opinion, but he thought differently. He reviewed the objections which had been urged against its adoption, and considered that they were by no means incontrovertible. The General Synod of the West had furnished the precedent for the majority of a Synod to decide on any question, and, therefore, the objection against that which had been urged with such force was of little weight; the people would acquiesce in a decision by the majority [illegible] they had acquiesced [illegible]. He thought that they [illegible] Church of God, that [illegible] prejudice and a jealous [illegible] organically one.

Rev. Mr. [illegible], of [illegible] Presbytery, N. Y., briefly gave his views. Neither he nor his people could accept the basis, and if the matter was attempted to be forced upon them they could not remain in the Church.

Rev. J. T. PRESSLY thought that the discussion might now be concluded, as the Associate Synod in Philadelphia had concluded to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee of this body on the subject.

Rev. Dr. FORSYTH, of Newburg, N. Y., said that the principal objections against the basis were the articles on slaveholding, secret societies, covenanting, communion and psalmody; and on these there was a radical difference of opinion. He thought that as many diverse views of the basis had been presented on this floor as if the subject had been just mooted, instead of being before them for years; and, therefore, if the union was not agreed upon now it never would be, for these different views would always exist. He reviewed the articles that had been objected to, and concluded that nothing weighty had been urged against the union on the basis proposed.

Rev. Dr. EAKIN thought that the principal objection to this testimony was in the fact that it proscribed sister Churches which they acknowledged as integral parts of the Christian Church from their communion. He considered that the proposed testimony was too minute in defining doctrine, which made it altogether untenable. He was not in favor of its adoption at all.

At the conclusion of Dr. EAKIN's remarks the Synod adjourned to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following are the articles of Doctrine and Church Government which occasion most of the difference in sentiment:

OF COVENANTING.

Declaration.—We declare, that public social covenanting is a moral duty, the observance of which is not required at stated times, but on extraordinary occasions, as the providence of God and the circumstances of the church may indicate. It is seasonable in times of great danger to the church—in times of exposure to backsliding—or in times of reformation, when the church is returning to God from a state of backsliding. When the church has entered into such covenant transactions they continue to bind posterity faithfully to adhere to and prosecute the grand object for which such engagements have been entered into.

OF COMMUNION.

Declaration.—We declare, that the church should not extend communion, in sealing ordinances, to those who refuse adherence to her profession, or subjection to her government and discipline, or who refuse to forsake a communion which is inconsistent with the profession that she makes; nor should communion in any ordinance of worship be held under such circumstances as would be inconsistent with the keeping of these ordinances pure and entire, so as to give countenance to any corruption of the doctrines and institutions of Christ.

OF SLAVEHOLDING.

Declaration.—We declare, that slaveholding—that is, the holding of unoffending human beings in involuntary bondage, and considering and treating them as property, and subject to be bought and sold—is a violation of the law of God, and contrary both to the letter and spirit of Christianity.

OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

Declaration.—We declare, that all associations, whether formed for political or benevolent purposes, which impose upon their members an oath of secrecy, or an obligation to obey a code of unknown laws, are inconsistent with the genius and spirit of Christianity, and church members ought not to have fellowship with such associations.

Argument and Illustration.—This declaration is in accordance with the Confession of Faith, chap. xxii., secs. 1—5.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The report of the Committee on Revision was read and accepted.

Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD advocated the claims of the American and Foreign Christian Union on the Synod for sympathy and support. He reviewed the operations of the Union historically and statistically, in Europe, South America, the West Indies and Canada, and detailed the good work it was doing in opposition to the Papal Hierarchy—which was exerting every power to extend its baneful influence, not only in the Old World but in the New.

Rev. Dr. PENDLETON, and Rev. Drs. FERRIS and MCELVOY were admitted to seats as corresponding members.

Rev. JAMES PRESSLEY moved the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Large portions of the nominal Christian World are corrupted by the errors of the Papal Apostacy, and of the so-called Greek and Oriental Churches; which not only greatly hinder the temporal prosperity of the people, and endanger the salvation of the soul, but constitute a most effective barrier to the work of evangelization among the Jews, Mahomedans and Pagans; and

Whereas, The American and Foreign Christian Union has entered upon the work of reëstablishing in these corrupted parts of Christendom a pure Christianity, and also of promoting the principles of Religious Liberty, and has also done much for the spiritual benefit of the Papal population in the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Synod, the portions of Christendom which hold a corrupted Christianity, and which comprise about *two hundred and sixty millions* of souls, constitute a missionary field of the highest interest, and in point of importance to the ultimate conversion of the world to the Redeemer, it is second to none [illegible] attract the attention of the various [illegible] of the one true Church of Christ. [illegible] Synod approve of the object and [illegible] American and Foreign Christian [illegible] its usefulness and success, and do [illegible] confidence, sympathies, prayers and [illegible] of the churches under their care.

Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] Colonization in Liberia [illegible] of the New-York Colonization Society [illegible]

[illegible] he thought [illegible] Synod [illegible]

[illegible] SULLIVAN, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the American Systematic Beneficent Society, discoursed on the advantages of Systematic Benevolence [illegible] other, and advised the clergymen present to adopt the plan.

Rev. GEO. C. ARNOLD offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of systematic beneficence be recommended to the attention and action of our [illegible].

Resolved, That the American Systematic Beneficent Society, organized in Philadelphia, be commended to the favorable regard of our Synods, Presbyteries and Sessions.

[illegible] offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, Having heard with pleasure remarks made by HENRY CONNELLY, agent of the New-York State Colonization Society;

Resolved, That the cause of African Colonization be recommended to the bountiful attention of all the churches.

Resolved, That the Board of Education be directed to look out for one or more colored young men to be trained for teaching or preaching among their brethren in the United States or Africa.

The discussion on the Basis of Union was then resumed.

Rev. R. D. HARPER, of Xenia, Ohio, proceeded to address the meeting. He assumed that the duty of this Synod was merely to act as tellers, to cast their votes on this matter, and report the result of the ballot to their constituency. He believed that in spirit the two Churches were one, and to postpone the union longer was a sin, for nine tenths of the people were in favor of the adoption of the basis of union.

Rev. Mr. MAHARD was of opinion that if the basis were not adopted the union would never take place, and further, that the consequences would be most disastrous to the Associate Reformed Church.

Rev. Dr. PRESSLY was in favor of the basis, but was free to say that if he interpreted some of the articles as they had been interpreted by many of the members, he should be sorry to accept them, as they had not construed them correctly.

Rev. Mr. CALDERWOOD briefly expressed himself in favor of the consummation of the union at once, and saw many reasons against delay.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON spoke favorably to the adoption of the basis.

Elder HUEY urged at considerable length the advisability of a union now, and portrayed its benefits to the Church, charging upon the ministers the onus of the postponement of the Union.

Elder T. M. NEVIN, of Newburg, was opposed to the union on the proposed basis, and could never assent to the nullification of the Standard of Faith of the Associate Reformed Church—doctrines in the faith of which he had always lived and which he could never relinquish. He saw no way of union on the present basis.

Elder JAMES ROBB spoke briefly, urging the adoption of the basis without further delay.

An amendment was then offered to the resolutions under debate, which, as the hour of adjournment had arrived, was laid on the table till this morning.

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. Professor YOUNG opened the services of the evening by reading part of the 80th Psalm and offering prayer.

Rev. Dr. FORSYTH then discoursed on "The History of Presbyterianism." His text was the words, "In that day living water shall go out from Jerusalem."

The Reverend Doctor commenced by saying that on the plains of Germany and on the Alpine heights of Switzerland almost simultaneously two fountains appeared, not unlike the one opened in Jerusalem in the beginning of the Gospel era. The streams that issued from them gradually advanced, and enlarged themselves in their course, developing every fertility and beauty, converting barren wastes into the Garden of the Lord, and quickening the nations that dwelt in them with new life.

These streams were LUTHER and ZWINGLE, and were almost of the same age, the former being born Nov. 1, 1484, the latter Jan. 1, 1500. Both were taught in the same school; both drank at the same fountain; both became laborers in the arduous work of reform, though at first each was ignorant of the efforts of the other. The reverend gentleman then said that his discourse would be more immediately connected with the labors of the Swiss Reformer, though time would not permit him to enter into detail. ZWINGLE, like his Saxon brother, was a priest, though not guilty of the vices of his age and order. He in early youth commenced the study of the Greek Testament, and he carried with him to Glaris, his first mountain parish, the germs of evangelical truth. These germs were in course of time slowly but surely developed, and in 1516, at Einsiedeln, he began to preach the Gospel. In 1518—the year he was called to Zurich—he was prompted to denounce the sale of indulgences. But he did not struggle on alone: HALLER at Berne, OECOLAMPADIUS at Basle, HOFMEISTER at Constance, and others, were zealous coworkers. From the year 1524, when the flames of the Sacramentarian controversy burst out, may be dated the histories of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches; and for the remaining years of his life ZWINGLE may be said to have been engaged in an unremitted struggle. This soldier of Christ, though in the prime of life when he was struck down on the bloody field of Cappel, yet had been the honored instrument of commencing and giving *prestige* to a great work, though another and a greater man—JOHN CALVIN—was ordained to complete it.

These two great men—LUTHER and ZWINGLE—almost from the moment they appeared as Reformers, while they proclaimed the same Gospel, occupied different stand points. Justification by faith was the sublime truth upon which the mind of LUTHER was fixed with special intensity. ZWINGLE, while no less urgent in maintaining this doctrine, also insisted that the supremacy of the Word of God was the only rule of faith and worship.

The speaker portrayed in eloquent language the progress of the Reformed Church, which, commencing in Switzerland by ZWINGLE and others, extended to France, then reaching Belgium, Holland, Scotland, Poland and Hungary. He then proceeded to show that the Reformed Church had been compelled to maintain more arduous and bloody fight for the common faith than any other; that she had always been more or less intimately connected with the struggles for religious and civil liberty; that she had supplied the ablest defences of the common faith, and had contributed to the stores of Christian literature as largely as any other church; and that while the Lutheran Church had no fixed polity, the Reformed Church had maintained one everywhere and the same system of government—the Presbyterian. The reverend gentleman closed his interesting discourse with an earnest appeal to the Presbyterian Historical Society, suggesting that it should collect not only the records of American Presbyterian history, but also to gather from the larger and richer fields of the whole Reformed Church.

After singing and prayer, the audience dispersed.

New School General Assembly at Cleveland.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

APPEARANCE OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE STANDING COMMITTEES—TOBACCO TABOOED—PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, May 22, 1857.

The General Assembly of the New-School Presbyterian Church of the United States, in session in this city, is to-day fairly at work in the transaction of its business, yesterday having been occupied solely with the preliminary ceremonies of organization.

The number of persons present, in an official capacity, either as commissioners from the various Presbyteries, or as corresponding delegates from other ecclesiastical bodies, is a little more than two hundred; while this number is increased to about three hundred and fifty by visitors, reporters and others in attendance. The audience in the church in which the Assembly is in session is as yet composed only of the delegates and a few others, although it is expected that the question of Slavery, when it comes up, will call in the citizens and crowd the galleries and aisles.

The officers of the assembly occupied a platform in front of the pulpit. The Moderator, Rev. Dr. FISHER, of Cincinnati, sits in the centre, in a big arm-chair, holding the bridle, and checking, as well as he may, over two hundred tongues of unruly members, which the Scripture declares that "no man can tame."

Rev. Dr. E. F. HATFIELD, of New-York, stated Clerk, and Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., of Philadelphia, his temporary assistant, sit on the left of the Moderator; while on his right are Rev. HENRY DARLING, of Philadelphia, permanent Clerk, and Rev. F. R. GRAY, Versailles, Ky., assistant.

Among the most prominent members present are Rev. Dr. FREDERIC A. ROSS, of Huntsville, Ala., Rev. ROBERT MCLAIN, of Miss., Prof. ALLEN, of Lane Seminary, Ohio, Rev. Dr. HICKOK, of Union College, Schenectady, Prof. CONDIT, of Auburn, N. Y., Dr. R. W. PATTERSON, of Chicago, Rev. A. T. CHESTER, of Buffalo; and among the laymen, SAMUEL H. PERKINS, Esq., of Philadelphia, ORLANDO HASTINGS, Esq., of Rochester, A. M. BAKER, Esq., of Michigan, HIRAM GRISWOLD, Esq., of Cleveland.

CLERICAL CUSTOMS.

Since the Presbyterians, through several of their prominent newspapers, have borne their testimony on the subject of "felt hats," it may be of interest to the public to know that they are pushing their progress not only over the "heads," but over the "necks" of some of the brethren, by wearing not only "felt hats" instead of beavers, but black cravats instead of white neck-cloths. A distinguished member of the Assembly has spoken to your correspondent of progress also in another direction. He says that "Doctors of Divinity are scarce—*common sense is on the rise!*" The great champion of the untitled clergy (Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia,) is not present, although his lance is well borne by Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, who fought a battle a few [illegible] against entering alphabetical [illegible] "handles" upon the Assembly minutes.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The first order of business this morning after devotional exercises and the roll-call, was the announcement by the Moderator of the Standing Committees. The Moderator of the General Assembly occupies an office similar to that of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, having in his power the appointment of Committees which, in turn, have the power to a great extent to forecast and determine what business shall come before the body, and so largely to give character and complexion to its whole proceedings. The chief points at issue in the appointments for this year are the Slavery Question and the recent action of the Home Missionary Society. The Committees, as announced by the Moderator, and given below, were selected with a view to moderation on both sides. The following are the Standing Committees:

1. *Judicial Committee*—Ministers, James D. Hammer, D. D., J. Parsons Hovey, Lewis H. Lee, Cyrus L. Watson. Elders, George W. Forbes, Fred. H. Hastings, Austin A. Guthrie.

2. *Bills and Overtures*—Ministers, D. Howe Allen, D. D., Benj. J. Wallace, S. D. Burchard, D. D., Thomas H. Cleland. Elders, Hon. W. Griswold, Orlando Hastings, Richard Edwards.

3. *The Polity of the Church*—Ministers, E. T. Hatfield, D. D., George Duffield, Jr., G. M. Maxwell, Timothy Hill. Elders, N. H. Dering, M. D., Townsend Seelye, J. Milton Smith.

4. *Church Extension*—Ministers, R. W. Patterson, Archer Dickinson, Alfred Newton, Henry Kendall. Elders, Samuel H. Perkins, Roe Lockwood, Hon. Wm. P. Cutler.

5. *Education*—Ministers, Jona. B. Condit, D. D., Fred. G. Clarke, Gideon S. White, Asael S. Clarke. Elders, Robert W. Steele, William C. Foote, Robert P. Ray.

6. *Publication*—Ministers, Albert T. Chester, D. D., Fred. A. Ross, D. D., J. G. Butler, S. L. Tuttle. Elders, Henry Ivison, A. T. Bigelow, M. D., R. E. Jones.

7. *Devotional Exercises*—Ministers, S. C. Aiken, D. D., Henry A. Riley, Wm. W. Taylor, D. D., T. M'Laughlin. Elders, Elisha Taylor, E. Scarritt, H. Woodruff.

8. *Narrative*—Ministers, Thomas J. Shepherd, Robert Aikman, James H. Trowbridge, C. M. Atkinson. Elders, E. T. Hayden, J. H. Plum, Geo. M. Newman.

9. *Leave of Absence*—Ministers, Selden Haines, Wm. H. Goodrich, Charles Machin, J. W. K. Handy. Elders, Philip Baker, Geo. H. Hutchins, Henry Manning, M. D.

10. *Mileage*—Hovey K. Clarke, John C. Hines, Geo. L. Need, M. D.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

As part of to-day's business a lively contest was carried on for some time, in reference to the choice of a place of meeting for the next General Assembly. Several cities were put in nomination, Troy, N. Y.; Wilmington, Del.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; and even San Francisco, Cal., and the vote was taken by the roll call, and resulted at first in no choice, the contest being close between Wilmington and Chicago. On a second vote, taken *viva voce*, resulted in the election of Chicago.

DON'T USE TOBACCO.

A communication to the Assembly from the Trustees of the Church, in behalf of the Church families on whom the Commissioners and guests are quartered, and of the Church building in which the sessions are held, contained a remonstrance against the use *of tobacco.* This memorial created great laughter, and reminded many of the members to take out their "fine cut" and their "silver leaf." Huge placards have been posted at the entrance of the building, making an additional remonstrance on the tobacco question.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A good part of the day was occupied with reading reports, embodying and tabulating the statistics of the various benevolent Societies connected with the New School Church.

Toward the hour of adjournment for the day, Rev. B. J. WALLACE, of Philadelphia, presented a memorial from the "Presbyterian Historical Society," proposing a celebration in honor of the reunion of the divided Presbyterian Church in 1741. The Presbyterian Historical Society represents every branch of the Presbyterian Church, except the "Cumberland," including Old School, New School, Seceders, Covenanters and the rest. This memorial emanated from the *Old School* members of the Historical Society.

Rev. ELISHA TAYLOR, of Cleveland, made a speech, suggested by the memorial, on the probable Ecclesiastical union at no distant day of the Old School and New-School Assemblies. He believed it would not be accomplished till some of the "old men" should "die off," and to this end he intimated that he did not care how soon "they were fitted for Heaven." This is almost a parallel to the *Evening Post's* merriment over the TIMES' reward of "Five thousand dollars."

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 25.

The report of the Delegates to the General Association of Massachusetts was read, showing some excitement in that body relative to the sending of Delegates to the General Assembly, by reason of its complicity with Slavery. Referred to the General Association, and two Delegates were sent from the present Assembly to the General Assembly of New-York, they having refused to send delegates for the same reason.

A communication was received from the Athenum Institute, of New-Castle, Penn., asking aid and coöperation for the education of colored youths for the Ministry, under the care of the Old School of Presbytery. Referred to the Committee on Overtures.

New-Hampshire is the only New-England State represented in the Assembly.

Old School General Assembly at Lexington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, May 21, 1857.

This beautiful City is very pleasantly situated in the midst of a most luxuriant agricultural district. Although it is small, the hearts of the people are large, and there was no difficulty in finding homes for the delegates and visitors to the General Assembly. If the weather remains as delightful as it is to-day, throughout the entire meeting of the General Assembly, the throng of visitors will return to their homes convinced that Kentucky is one of the fairest portions of the sunny South.

The First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. MATTHEW's, was crowded at an early hour. Among the audience we observed Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President of the United States, who is a resident of this place. Among the eminent lawyers present as members, are Judges FINE and ALLEN, of your State, and SHARSWOOD, of Philadelphia. At about 11 o'clock, the opening exercises were commenced by Dr. MCGILL, of the Princeton Theological Seminary. In the absence of the last moderator, Rev. Dr. MACFARLANE, of Virginia, the opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HOGE, of Columbus, Ohio. The passage of Scripture on which the Reverend gentleman discoursed, was the last clause of the twentieth verse of the twenty-eighth chapter of Matthew, "And lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." The sermon was a lucid and comprehensive exhibition of the nature of the ministerial commission, and the promise of Christ's presence in all ages and climes. After the congregation was dismissed, the Assembly immediately came to order, and was opened with prayer by Dr. HOGE. The Committee of Organization reported the names of the members of Assembly who had presented their commissions, amounting in all, ministers and elders, to about two hundred. This number will be increased by about fifty to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, May 22, 1857.

Yesterday afternoon the Assembly met, and proceeded to the election of a Moderator. Rev. Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, and Rev. Dr. SWIFT, of Allegany City, were nominated. Dr. VAN RENSSELAER received 176 votes, and Dr. SWIFT 72 votes. Dr. VAN RENSSELAER being elected, was conducted to the chair, and after a few remarks, commenced the regular business of the meeting.

Rev. J. SLOAN, of Mississippi, was elected temporary clerk.

This morning the Assembly met at 9 o'clock. After the routine business, the Assembly proceeded to select the next place of meeting. The claims of the cities of Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Rochester, and New-Orleans, were pressed by different gentlemen. The City of New-Orleans was decided upon by the following vote: Cincinnati receiving 3 votes, Rochester 13, Philadelphia 112, and New Orleans 137.

The reports of the different Theological Seminaries under the care of the Assembly were read, and referred to the appropriate Committees. P. W. G.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND SEAFARING MEN.—CHARLES J. BUNKER's Life-Preserving Shirts for bathers, voyagers, and seafaring men, are the greatest invention of the age. They are made for males and females, and will be found invaluable by those who visit the sea shore this Summer. The Life-Preserving Shirts expressly for bathers are made of the finest fabrics, and may be worn as an ordinary garment, with the greatest comfort and convenience. Those constructed for voyages are capable of sustaining the wearers in the heaviest breakers, and will protect the body from injury from rocks and other obstacles. Show-rooms, No. 287 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURGATIVE ADAPTIBILITY.—The body is constantly changing. Sometimes BRANDRETH's PILLS have a powerful effect, and at others they act mildly. This is one of the great causes why these Pills cure so many diseases—they wonderfully adapt themselves to the condition of the body. When there is need of powerful purgation, they act powerfully and effectively. When a tonic is required, they purge slightly, and at the same time stimulate every weak organ, and permanently strengthen the body. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building. Sold also by A. CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.
Office No. 828 Broadway.
Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 156 Broadway,

Have now on hand a full assortment of Gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz.: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No place of entertainment in this City can compare with the powerful attraction given there this week. The dramatic representation of GOSS's "Wild Knight, or the Unknown Crusader," which has created so great a sensation, is to retain its place in the bills throughout the week, with a new pantomime, called "Salmagundi," and a favorite drama this evening, being that of the "French Spy."

[Advertisement.]

In BRISTOL's Sarsaparilla are combined a tonic, laxative and disinfectant. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the secretions, and refines and quickens the sluggish and infected blood. In diseases of the Lungs, Scrofula, Dropsy and all eruptions, its curative effect astonishes the most sanguine. KEMP's Worm Pastilles are at once agreeable, harmless and irresistible. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PRINCE ALBERT once created considerable excitement by the invention of a new style of Hat; but one of our citizens, with a name almost as great—KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, the great reformer among hatters, has excelled him altogether in this respect—having produced, this Spring, a Hat which, for style, elegance, comfortable and becoming set, beauty of finish and reasonable cost, transcends all "foregone conclusions" of the kind.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever and Ague, and all intermittents, yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a corrosive stimulant, and when it checks the disease, revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

I shall reduce the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps after the 1st of July next to $5 per dozen for the quart, and $2 50 for the pint bottles, and make a large deduction from these prices to the wholesale dealers. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Proprietor, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, has brought the most brilliant and fashionable millinery within the reach of ladies of the most moderate means. Look at his Paris Summer bonnets, just opened, and at his assortments of dress caps, coiffures, silks, straw goods, ribbons, French flowers, &c., then inquire the prices and learn how cheap such fabrics can be sold by first class houses.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS FOR THE SEASON.—These goods should be bought of the importers and manufacturers, at No. 96 Bowery. The Zephyr Under-Vests for ladies, gentlemen, and children, are universally approved. Remember the number, No. 96 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & CO., established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD's OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, [illegible] joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r Ch'n *Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. R. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Caseneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. JOHN A. WALSH, late Keeper of the Kings County Jail, assures us that the statement is entirely untrue which has been published that Mrs. JACKSON was ever charged a quarter for entering the jail while her husband was there imprisoned. She had access, he says, two or three times a day, and no one ever prevented her, except on Sundays, when the rules of the prison prohibited any visitors. She never was charged, he says, for admittance at any time.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The original cost and expenses of this Institution thus far have been about $80,000. The current expenses and something more have been met by the receipts from pupils. There is an overhanging debt, however, of $26,400, which it is now proposed to wipe out by increasing their capital stock, under the act recently passed, giving the Directors power to increase the capital stock to $100,000, which, when all taken, will enable them to improve the institution.

A WARNING TO BACHELORS.—A man named JAMES KEENAN was found dead in his room, at the corner of Van Brunt and Wolcott streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Deceased kept bachelor's hall, and died several days ago. His remains were not discovered until the stench from his body attracted passers by to the house. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.—Houses Nos. 84 and 112 State-street, Brooklyn, were entered by burglars last evening, but for some reason which is not apparent they did not carry away much of value. At both houses the doors were broken in. Sergeant HARTSHORN, of the First District Police, got track of the thieves, and a few hours after the robberies succeeded in arresting five boys, one of whom confessed to being concerned with the others in the burglaries.

Six or seven houses, in different parts of the city, were entered on Sunday night, but there were no arrests.

OFFICIALLY SHOT.—Sergeant PHALAN of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon last, was directed by Mayor POWELL to shoot a dog. In obeying the order, the officer accidentally shot a boy named HUGH SLOAN in the leg. The wound was not a serious one.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary Celebration of the Brooklyn Sabbath Schools will come off to-day. It is expected that there will be more than 20,000 children in the procession, which forms on Henry-street, right resting on First place, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Police difficulties have been so far arranged that they will turn out under their respective Captains, to protect the procession.

NEW-JERSEY.

CRICKET.—The match between the first eleven of the New-York Club and sixteen players of the Newark Club was commenced yesterday, at Hoboken, and will be concluded to-day. The score so far is as follows: New-York, first innings, 76 runs; Newark, first innings, 59. New-York, second innings, with no wickets down, 37. Wickets will be pitched at 9 A. M. to-day.

THE POOR EXPENSES.—WILLIAM WHITLEY, overseer of the Poor, and Superintendent of the Almshouse of Jersey City, presented to the Common Council at its last meeting his annual report, by which it appears that 160 adults and 280 children were relieved during the year by donations in groceries, and 230 adults and 600 children by donations of coal. The expenses of the Department for the year were $3,305 29.

HOBOKEN FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—The Trustees of the Hoboken Fire Department Fund have organized by appointing the following officers:
President—STEPHEN ROGERS.
Vice-President—PETER J. POWLESS.
Secretary—PETER RITTER.
Treasurer—JOSEPH W. STICKLER.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 25.

$6,000	Virginia 6s........	91¼	100	Hud. Riv. R. R...b60	[illegible]
15,000	Missouri State 6s.	83¾	300	Reading R. R....b30	[illegible]
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	87	400	do............	[illegible]
2,500	Erie RR. Bds. '75	88	200	do............	[illegible]
5,000	do...........b10	88	200	do............	[illegible]
2,000	Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71	75¾	100	do............	[illegible]
1,000	Hud Riv. R. 3d m.	60	1000	do............	[illegible]
6,500	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	90¼	700	do............	[illegible]
6000	Ill F. B. w. p....	[illegible]	100	Harlem Railr'd...b30	[illegible]
10	Ocean Bank........	96½	1400	Mic. S. & N. In. R. s3	61¼
16	Mer. Ex. Bank....	100	70	do............	61½
225	Pacific M. S. Co....	73	100	do.........b10	61½
100	do............	73	100	do.........b60	61½
100	do............	74	750	do.........b30	61½
50	do............	74½	100	do............	61¼
60	do............	75	100	do............	61¼
50	Chi. & R. I. R. R...	96¾	100	do.........b30	61¼
94	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	124½	100	do.........s60	59¾
47	do............	125	100	do.........b10	61¼
425	N. Y. Central R. R.	86¼	100	do.........s30	59½
200	do.........b30	86¾	125	M. S. & N. I. sp. Stk	91¼
200	do...........s3	86¼	50	do.........b60	91¾
550	do............	86¼	140	do............	91½
100	do.........s30	85¾	150	Ill. Cen. Railroad..	135½
500	Erie Railroad	33¾	300	Cl. & Pitts. R.R. b30	46
50	do.........b60	34	100	do............	46
50	do...........b4	33¾	100	do............	45½
520	do............	33¾	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. RR.	105½
300	do...........s3	33¼	50	Galena & Chi. R. R.	97¾
210	do...........b3	33¾	35	do............	97
520	do............	33¾	50	do............	97½
100	do.........b15	33¾	300	Cleve. & Toledo R..	64¾
100	do............	33¾	400	do............	64¾
450	do.........s30	33	50	Mil. & Miss. R.. b37	67
100	do.........s10	33¾	100	do...........s3	66
100	do...........s3	33¾	100	do.........b60	67¾
310	do............	33¾	122	La Crosse & Mil. R.	78
100	do.........s30	33¼	100	do.........b60	78½
100	do.........b30	33¾	10	Amer. Ex. B'k, S...	110¼
250	do.........s30	33	5	Bank of N. Y......	133½
100	do.........b30	33¾	50	Penn. Coal Co...b60	94¾
50	do............	33¾	100	do...........b3	94¾
50	do.........s10	33¾	12	Met. Bank........	110
100	do...........b3	33¾	5	Atlantic Bank.....	98
150	do.........s30	33¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri St. 6s...	83¼	150	Erie Railroad...b30	34
13,000	do............	83¾	150	do.........s30	33¾
10,000	Mic. S. S. Fd. Bs.	76	100	do............	33¾
78	Pacific Mail St. Co.	75	30	do............	34
100	do.........s30	75	100	do...........b3	34
25	do............	76	100	do.........s10	33¾
250	M. S. & N. In. R. s60	58¾	100	do.........s30	33¾
47	do............	61¼	50	do.........b60	34¼
270	do............	61¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. s10	45
100	do.........s30	58¾	47	do............	45
140	do............	61¾	150	Ill. Cent. R. R.....	135½
200	do.........b60	62	300	Reading R. R......	78¾
8	M. S. & N. I. sp. sk.	91¼	700	do...........b6	78¾
100	La Cro. & Mil. R. b30	78	300	Cleve & Tol. R...s30	63¾
50	do............	77	500	do.........b30	64¼
83	do............	77½	100	do............	64¼
67	N. Y. Cent. R.....	86	50	Mil. & Miss. RR...	67
200	do.........b60	86	50	do.........s30	67
150	do............	85¾	50	Mich. Cen. RR......	94¾
100	do.........s15	85¾			

MONDAY, May 25—P. M.

The weekly official statement of the Bank average is a very favorable one, showing a contraction of Loans, with an increased Specie line. The increase of the reserve of coin is unexpectedly large, and indicates that the receipts from the interior have been even larger than was stated.

	Loans and Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
May 16...	$114,630,042	$12,543,694	$8,935,297	$98,818,704
May 25...	114,049,108	13,126,734	8,738,026	97,306,035
Increase..	———	$583,040	———	———
Decrease.	$580,936	———	$197,273	$1,512,669

There is no very marked change in the Stock market to-day, but the general appearance was better than on Saturday. There was a large business done in Erie and Michigan Southern, and both stocks were buoyant. Of Erie, over 5,000 shares were sold, opening at 33¾, touching 34 and finally closing in the street at 33¾, an improvement on the registered sales of Saturday. In Southern Michigan, the sales were over 4,000 shares, closing at 61¼, an advance of 1 ⅌ cent. The Scrip sold at 91¼. There is evidently a strong Bull movement in this stock. Toledo was quiet, but improved ¾ ⅌ cent. New-York Central opened at 86¼, but declined to 85¾, and closed dull. Reading improved ¼ ⅌ cent. Inquiry for *Pacific Steamship* carried it to 76, an advance of 13 ⅌ cent. within a few days.

Illinois is steady at 135½. The other Western shares generally are inactive. A sale of $10,000 Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds was made at 76. Bonds generally inactive. In State Stocks the only transactions of importance were in Missouris, of which $75,000 sold at 83¼@83¾. A small sale of Californias was made at 87. The Bank Statement was considered a favorable one, and had an influence to stiffen prices at the Second Board.

The market for Exchange is firm. Sterling is 8¾@9¾ for bankers' signatures, with but a moderate supply of outside bills. Francs are 5.22½@5.17½.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts $251,040 50; Payments, $391,279 50; Balance, $13,476,025 13.

The business of the Clearing-House to-day was $20,580,000.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Road for the first three weeks of May have been $65,251, against $66,463 same time last year. This is favorable in view of the fact that many of the Western roads show a large decrease.

The April receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad are as follows:

From freight........................	$328,360 77
For passengers......................	163,745 89
Total................................	$492,106 56
Same month last year............	549,645 61
Decrease in 1857.................	$57,538 75

The semi-annual interest on the stock of the Long Dock Company will be paid at the office of the Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-street, on the 1st proximo.

GEORGE RIPLEY, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Greenfield Bank, has been appointed Cashier of the Hartford, Conn., Bank, in place of Mr. HAMMOND, who is to be at the head of a new and large banking establishment at Chicago.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MAY 23.

Names of Banks.	Av. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,780,029	$912,300	$246,135	$7,447,800
Artisans' Bank....	767,126	72,564	91,230	473,641
Atlantic Bank.....	621,174	39,797	98,102	464,965
Bk. of America....	4,169,520	1,128,468	25,637	4,752,803
Bk. of Commerce.	11,265,892	1,404,041	3,095	7,409,160
Bk. of Commw'th.	1,343,364	101,661	89,505	1,397,261
Bk. of New-York.	3,576,816	435,927	340,525	2,877,538
Bk. of N. America	1,580,396	145,774	75,628	1,430,560
Bk. of Republic...	4,314,274	523,269	70,771	4,498,429
Bk. St. New-York.	3,767,030	445,512	670,195	2,615,459
Bowery Bank......	1,014,483	78,960	176,600	877,040
Broadway Bank...	1,546,706	120,659	229,804	1,379,167
Bull's Head Bank	371,131	18,043	127,600	282,520
Butch.& Drov. Bk.	1,406,392	236,859	136,629	1,167,703
Chatham Bank.....	611,789	71,685	114,600	413,118
Chemical Bank....	1,581,753	245,050	242,825	1,317,691
Citizens' Bank....	763,103	36,015	194,185	640,887
City Bank..........	1,894,631	153,449	33,745	1,549,616
Continental Bank.	2,882,157	209,361	92,895	2,588,319
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,501,457	215,420	88,518	1,001,005
East River Bank..	490,456	40,439	96,174	415,830
Fulton Bank......	1,678,609	188,891	120,766	1,446,697
Greenwich Bank..	777,451	22,538	96,417	561,019
Grocers' Bank....	730,432	68,637	91,010	651,134
Hanover Bank....	1,474,170	54,777	107,924	905,375
Imp.&Traders' Bk	1,816,083	106,664	196,128	1,272,273
Island City Bank.	427,114	20,354	98,718	259,742
Irving Bank.......	804,633	35,513	121,643	636,991
Leather Man. Bk.	2,889,867	164,670	224,825	2,031,880
Manhattan Co....	4,610,199	540,444	341,431	3,812,698
Marine Bank......	977,871	62,921	96,587	885,523
Market Bank......	1,741,401	105,715	169,611	1,219,454
Mechanics' Bank.	4,196,506	444,298	242,298	3,493,366
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,112,104	73,219	202,928	888,830
Mech. & Trad. Bk	879,117	51,249	129,418	566,144
Mercantile Bank..	2,454,736	175,243	101,448	1,794,847
Merchants' Bank.	8,676,870	1,302,567	232,910	4,637,998
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,403,737	180,309	122,549	1,634,323
Metropolitan Bk..	4,861,136	624,425	223,628	5,000,377
Nassau Bank.....	1,456,563	97,491	116,397	1,168,305
National Bank....	2,092,078	206,373	198,492	1,275,233
N. Y. County Bk.	399,781	11,142	94,964	332,660
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	460,043	31,054	116,411	182,596
N. Y. Exch. Bank	226,271	10,675	134,207	244,908
North River Bank.	1,109,756	52,937	164,005	881,829
Ocean Bank......	1,863,401	111,678	152,029	1,461,598
Oriental Bank....	567,124	44,077	123,835	360,879
Pacific Bank......	948,936	61,530	114,078	671,068
Park Bank........	3,278,154	252,294	153,040	2,250,944
People's Bank....	753,891	30,957	126,314	546,894
Phenix Bank......	3,013,320	338,970	90,352	2,396,635
St. Nicholas Bank.	982,158	77,619	91,247	791,790
Seventh Ward Bk	1,284,296	150,667	240,656	813,688
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,306,180	195,525	112,457	1,992,850
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,519,162	208,483	227,525	954,420
Union Bank......	2,748,109	490,990	136,636	2,132,977

FOOTINGS.

Loans............	$114,049,108	Circulation.......	$8,738,025
Specie...........	13,126,734	Deposits..........	97,306,035

Markets....*Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

COTTON—Is moderately dealt in at former rates. Middling Uplands now command 14c.; do. Gulfs, 14¼c @ 14½c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is improving. Sales: 9,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State..............................	$6 50@$6 55
Straight State..............................	6 55@ 6 60
Extra State.................................	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake...	6 50@ 6 90

[illegible] Southern Flour is saleable [illegible] and is doing better. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,800 bbls., very low Mixed to good Extra, at $7 00@$8 00 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is saleable and worth $4 @$5 25 for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is still scarce and held at $3 75@$4 00 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 35 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. No considerable sales reported.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand at rising prices. Sales, 15,000 bushels, including ordinary Canadian White, at $1 78@$1 80; Canadian Club, at $1 75, and fair to very choice Western Red, at $1 80@$1 90, ⅌ bushel. Rye, Oats and Barley remain as last noticed. Corn is unsettled. Sales, 25,000 bushels, at 88c.@90c. for Mixed, in store; 90c.@97c. for Yellow; and 95c.@98c. for White, ⅌ bushel.

MOLASSES—Is in rather better request at full rates. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 55c.@58c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c.; and New-Orleans, [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is decidedly dearer, sales having transpired of 950 bbls., in lots, at $22 75 for Mess, and $19 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are up to 10½c.@11c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is saleable and worth 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in demand and is higher. The transactions since our last reach about 800 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14½c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair request at rising prices. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $11 @$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$19 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $[illegible] ⅌ tc. Beef Hams $[illegible] ⅌ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 16c.@20c. for new Ohio; 18c.@24c. for common to very good new State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is in better request, at former rates: $4 12½ @$5 37½ for common to choice ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less active, yet stiffly held. Sales 350 hhds. Cuba, &c., mainly at from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 28c.@28½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Remained about the same. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3d.@4d. ⅌ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 2d.@4d. ⅌ bush; Beef, 6d.@1s. ⅌ tierce; Pork, 6d @9d. ⅌ bbl; and Heavy Goods, 10s.@15s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm—Sales 1,000 bbls., at $7 25@$7 62 for Canadian, $7@$7 25 for Western, and $6 50 for common State. WHEAT firm—sales 20,000 bushels, including 3,000 bushels White Canadian for milling, at $1 80. CORN better—sales 7,000 bushels at 80c. *Freights*—WHEAT to New-York, 16c. *Lake Imports to-day*: 1,000 bbls. FLOUR, 3,500 bushels WHEAT, 18,000 bushels CORN, 5,000 bushels RYE. *Canal Exports*: 1,500 bbls. FLOUR, 45,000 bushels WHEAT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 25.

COTTON market firm. Sales to-day 2,000 bales, at 14c. for Middling. Receipts to-day 250 bales. MIXED CORN 85c. MESS PORK $24 50. BACON firm: Sides 12½c., and Shoulders 10¼c.@10½c. FREIGHTS dull. STERLING EXCHANGE 10 ⅌ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mrs. Hendrick, Mrs. R. T. Jennings, Miss A. Kneeland, Miss Johnson, Gen. Geo. P. Morris and lady, T. K. Roger, W. G. Smith, Mr. Hendricks, J. S. Lannan, R. Hood, H. Morrow, G. B. Cuthbert, two Misses Weaver, Mrs. C. Gray, Mrs. E. Gray, 4 children and servant, P. T. Cutler, C. F. Hatchell, Col. L. Morris, Mrs. H. A. Palmer, Miss Riggs, G. Kneeland, S. Campbell, H. Elwell, C. Barnum, J. Rogers and lady, A. Gracie and lady, Mrs. Gracie, child and servant, Rev. A. H. Wright and son, C. W. Cherry and lady, Miss J. A. Gray, Miss K. A. Gray, J. Thayer, T. E. Holmes, Mrs. Brown and 2 children, Miss A. G. Smith, Miss M. K. Brock, C. Philleopy and lady, J. F. Lopez, P. Williams, R. J. Livingston and lady, Miss Livingston and servant, W. Livingston, Mrs. Serra, Mrs. Garnett, Mrs. [illegible], Miss R. B. Limbins, Miss M. B. Pelton, W. R. Moore, E. M. R. Carries, A. Warwick, J. McConkey, R. B. Gilbert, R. Rossett, R. S. Calhoun, J. Todd, L. Gross and lady, 2 children and servant, T. J. Hartwell, lady and 2 children, Mr. Hosmeir, E. Jones, A. Dodge, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, H. M. Marcus, and 200 in the steerage.

In ship Wm. Chamberlain, from Calcutta—Rev. R. Jackson, lady and son.

In ship Wm. Nelson, from Havre—Wm. Morrison, lady and son, Wm. Cheever and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	4 34	Sun sets.....	7 20	Moon sets...	11 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...	8 16	Gov. Island..	11 01	Hell Gate...	12 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Bark Saxon, (Br.,) Cronan, Halifax, H. G. Donovan.
Brigs Brookline, Dixon, Philadelphia, master; Lucy Ann, Bryant, Philadelphia, T. Smith & Co.; Los Angeles, Lawson, Apalachicola, Lawrence & Co.; Hersilia, [illegible], Key West, R. S. Maitland & Co.; Wanderer, (Br.,) Holmes, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolf; [illegible], Harriman, Nuevitas, E. P. Buck & Co.; [illegible], Harriman, Philadelphia, Peck & Church; Panola, Davis, Dalien, Peck & Church.
Schooners C. S. Watson, Andrews, [illegible], J. Smith & Co.; Thos. Jefferson, Darrington, Baltimore, I. B. Gager; M. Rogers, Parren, Abaco, master; Jamestown, Latourette, City Point, Jas. Hunter; American Chief, Pressy, Bangor, Harriman & Co.; Julia Fox, Leaming, Jacksonville, master; Cabot, Mayo, Boston, W. T. Herrick; Maria, Cook, Albany, Brett, Son & Co. Sloop Farmer, Rackett, Providence, J. E. Edwards.
Barge Star, Drake, Philadelphia.
Propellers Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 49 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 13 miles S. E. of Charleston Bar, exchanged signals with brig J. H. Jones, from New-York for Charleston; Saturday, 5¾ P. M., signalized steamship Southerner, hence for Charleston; Sunday, 2 P. M., passed schr. Lily, bd. N.; same day, 7½ P. M., signalized steamship Marion, hence for Charleston.

Ship Main, (Ham.,) Hasch, Hamburg April 21, with mdse. and 252 passengers to R. Bech & Kunhardt. 13th inst., lat. 45 18, lon. 48 48, saw four large icebergs.

Ship Wm. Chamberlain, Sherman, Calcutta Feb. 1, and Sande Head Feb. 8, with linseed and gunny-bags to Saml. Judd's Sons & Co. Experienced light winds up to Bermuda, since which time had N. N. winds.—(By pilot-boat Jacob A. Westervelt, No. 19.)

Ship Wm. Nelson, Cheever, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. and 469 to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Bark Wyandotte, (of Boston,) Burns, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to F. S. Schlesinger & Anderson—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Julia E. Arey, (of Bangor,) Stone, Cienfuegos May 4, with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co. 325, in co. with schr. Fleetwood.

Brig Ann Elizabeth, (of Norfolk, Va.,) Sale, Cienfuegos May 1, with molasses to Tucker & Lightbourn—vessel to Blow & Branch. Had heavy weather, with thunder-storms. May 17, S. of Hatteras, in a squall from W., split mainsail.

Brig Wm. Moore, (of Bangor,) Bates, Trinidad, Cuba, May 5, with melado and sugar to Geo. S. Stephenson—vessel to T. H. Sandford.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, Heyer, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Pearl, Kelly, New-Bedford. Was bound to Albany, 22d inst., 10 miles E. of Old Fields' Light, was run into by schr. Lochiel, of Belfast, from Rondout for Boston. The P. had her starboard bow stove in. The L. lost jib boom, and when parted said they were filling—would run her ashore at first point.

Schr. Mary, Robbins, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Sons.

Schr. Wm. Allen, (3 masted, of Tom's River,) Grant, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to J. J. Gilchrist.

Schr. Edward H. Rowley, (of Philadelphia,) Godfrey, Baltimore 7 ds., bound to Boston—put in to land one of the crew, sick with small pox.

Schr. Arctic, Smith, Georgetown 4 ds., with mdse. to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. May, Robbins, Beaufort, with mdse. to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Kidder & Co., Fletcher, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to Bowen & Bros.

Schr. Cape Cod, Eldridge, New-Haven.
Schr. Maria and Eliza, Barker, Virginia 2 ds., wood.
Schr. Corbulo, Christie, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Buena Vista, Foster, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jane, Higgins, Stonington.
Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bacon, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Cora, Weeks, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Sloop Fashion, Young, Port Ewen, for Providence.
Propeller Commerce, Hardy, Norfolk 32 hours, with mdse. to Reid & Nash.
Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore, 47 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, S. and light.

Memoranda.

The steamship Texas, (Morgan's line,) is now on the new Marine Railway, Thirty-fifth-street, E. R. She will have a thorough repairing. The steamship Cherokee is also on the above way, receiving repairs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 25—Arr., bark E. Foster, Foster, Philadelphia; brigs China, Boomer, Port-au-Prince; Panitas, Taylor, Aux Cayes; Joseph Albion, Gott, Remedios; Vermont, Elliott, Wilmington, N. C.; schrs. Helen, Burton, St Croix; Henry Curtiss, Johnson, Havana. Below, brig Stagehound, from Cienfuegos.

Spoken, &c.

May 12, lat. 41 28, lon. 52, ship Plutarch, from New-York for Liverpool.

May 22, lat. 39 41, lon. 69, ship Colonist, Mosher, from Tralee for New-York.

AT A MEETING OF DENTISTS, CALLED May 25, 1857, to express their sympathies with the relatives, and their deep feelings of bereavement in the death of Dr. C. C. ALLEN, Dr. E. BLAKE was called to the Chair.

Resolved, That we most deeply feel for the irreparable loss to the relatives and friends, as well as to ourselves and our profession, that we can feel reconciled only in the full assurance that a kind Father has called him to a better life, and that our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That we meet in a body, and invite all the members of the Dental profession to meet with us at Dr. A. BROWN's, No. 2 Great Jones-st., TO-MORROW, May 26, at 3 P. M., to accompany his remains to the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published in the newspapers of this City, and in the dental journals.
J. G. AMBLER,
JOHN ALLEN,
J. SMITH DODGE.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON LAST NIGHT between Mulberry and Centre-sts., in New Canal, or else in the cars to Tryon-row, a pocket-book containing money and papers of value only to the owner. The above reward will be paid for the book and contents, at No. 38 North William-st., late No. 35 Chambers-st. R. J. E.